

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1926 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1926—VOL. XVIII, NO. 167

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

JUGOSLAVIA REORGANIZES ITS RAILWAYS

Belgrade Is Undergoing Transformation Commensurate With Importance

NATIONALITY SETTLED OF MACEDONIAN SLAVS

Ravages of Great War Rapidly Disappearing in "Most Prosperous Land East of Alps"

By CRAWFORD PRICE
BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, May 24 (Special Correspondence)—One's first instinct in revisiting any Balkan country is to look out for indications of social and administrative progress. These are not mere changes, such as we observe in the organization and equipment of older-established lands. There is little over 100 years since the liberated Balkan States began to shake off the yoke of Ottoman domination and they are still in the throes of more or less primitive social and political development. In such circumstances small incidents often bespeak great changes. When it is observed, for example, that the riotous clamor of the boatmen at Piraeus and the disorganization at the customs has been replaced by an ordered system of control and examination, it is obvious that the Greeks have advanced a stage toward national and administrative discipline, and such harassments as yet persist are endured the more philosophically.

Somewhat similarly, my first impressions of the new Serbia—it is three years since I last visited the country—were gained on arrival. In pre-war days the condition of the railways themselves left much to be desired. Now, however, there is evidence of a gigantic "clean-up" and a vastly improved organization which extends from one frontier, through the capital, to the point of exit. Much of this, I shall be told, is the result of the acquisition of many lines which formerly formed a part of the Austro-Hungarian system; yet the fact remains that it is easier to allow order to sink into disorder than to maintain it.

True it is that in other respects transport is not yet normal. Here, as elsewhere in the Peninsula, an express train may be described as one which stops at every station and could easily cover the distance involved in half the scheduled time—but rolling stock is still scarce and permanent ways have not recovered from the strain of the Great War, and the general improvement is still not so great that it matters little that it is only comparative.

Opportunity for Serbs
In other respects, also it is obvious that the Serbs are determined to grasp opportunity by the forelock. The city of Belgrade is definitely undergoing marked transformation. Magnificent ferro-concrete structures already line its principal thoroughfares, old hotels are giving place to new, wide residential avenues are being opened up, suburban resorts developed, and the great stores display a wealth of merchandise that is not to be equalled in all Southeastern Europe. Factories are springing up and important public works require only agreement with foreign capital for their inauguration. In short, Belgrade is rapidly shedding its character of a peasant capital. It is fast becoming a city worthy of its magnificent geographical situation and its outstanding political importance.

In due course the provinces of the old kingdom must inevitably respond to this example. For the rest, I found the former Austrian and Hungarian cities little changed as the result of the passing of the dual monarchy. Croatia is still busy with its industries, its forestry and its agriculture. Slovenia, surely a masterpiece of nature, retains all its sylvan charm and mountainous beauty. Dalmatia, I was told (for I did not visit it) has little grief save the transfer of Flume to the Italian flag, while Bosnia and Herzegovina—a veritable sanctuary for the fez-crowned Moslem—have fallen into line with the new régime.

All Macedonian Slavs Called Serbs
As for Macedonia, official Serbia has settled its burning question by declining to recognize the existence of any alien minority other than that composed of an insignificant number of Helenes. Whatever political propaganda called them prior to the Great War, Belgrade now insists that all the Slavs in Macedonia are Serbs. And that, as they say, is that. It, therefore follows that, despite the internecine conflict between the Serbs and Croats and the existence of somewhat chaotic conditions in the realm of internal politics, the Yugoslavs are well pleased with themselves, very proud of their military strength, and very optimistic regarding their political and economic future. For this attitude, let it be admitted, there is considerable justification.

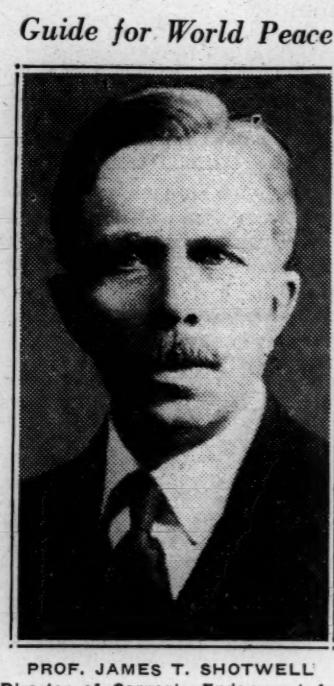
Jugoslavia commences its history—it is a new political entity—with many concrete advantages. It is virtually self-contained, possesses enormous natural wealth, and a population which is largely homogeneous (no state in Eastern Europe need trouble less about its minorities) and which, in great part, has already been admirably developed by Austro-Hungarian capital and culture. The Serbs are worthy heirs; but there can be no doubt that they have entered into a wonderful heritage.

No one can visit the Danubian port of Novi Sad, for example, without recognizing the enormous importance of this latter factor. Here is a great town, replete with flourishing industries and a magnificently

in

Mondays'
MONITOR

Editorial Page



Guide for World Peace

Reorganization Forecast for State Public Service

Survey Expected to Base Reclassification of 12,000 Employees and Wages

Study of possible structural reorganization within the Massachusetts public service, including complete changes in the classification and salaries of 12,000 employees, to be undertaken at a cost approaching \$20,000, by Griffenhagen & Associates, Ltd., of Chicago, is believed by state officials to mark a distinct transitional step in Massachusetts governmental history.

Just how extensively the state service will be rearranged is not known, but the structure of workers will be gone over completely; the promotional system studied, and the salary scale examined on a new basis. Recommendations involving basic changes may be expected, officials believe.

When the work is done it will complete the third step in a revision of Massachusetts government, which has been going on since 1919. The State Constitution has been revised; departments have been reorganized in a revolutionary way; now the problem of public employees will be studied on a similar scale.

Ever since the state departments were reorganized in 1919, and the Commission on Administration and Finance set in authority over them, there has been considerable dissatisfaction among the 12,000 employees regarding their salaries and classifications.

How much of this agitation was due to the reorganization itself, and how much to a rapidly changing cost of living and wage scale with which the public rate may not have synchronized, is difficult to determine, but far-sighted state leaders have realized for some time that steps must be taken to render more complete justice to the large and potentially powerful group of workers.

Employers Organize
State engineers organized first, a year ago, largely because they have not received specific salary increases which they considered had been promised them and provided in the budget. Organization under the surface continued all last summer and fall, with the fact apparent to close political observers that an unprecedentedly strong legislative campaign in behalf of the workers might be expected in 1926. Then, a nonpartisan, official organization of the Commonwealth Service Association was announced, with George Bartlett Willard, Deputy State Treasurer, as president, and Frank A. Goodwin, engineer of Motor Vehicles, vice-president.

No sooner was organization of the group announced, than Governor Fuller released a statement con-

strued to be hostile, in which he counseled state employees to go slow in joining any radical labor movement. Officers of the group immediately retorted that theirs was not a radical organization; that they were organized solely to improve conditions in the state service, both for the benefit of themselves and of the Commonwealth.

Soon the appointment of George P. Drury, attorney, Herbert Parker, formerly Attorney-General, Leland Powers, formerly Assistant Attorney-General, and other capable legal advisors was announced. A legislative campaign began, aimed to obtain an investigation of the state service and any other concessions which the Legislature might be inclined to give the employees.

After hearings in which Charles P. Howard, Commissioner of Adminis-

tration and Finance, aided by former commissioners Thomas P. White and Homer Loring, opposed

counseling for the employees, a bill ordering an investigation of conditions in the service was passed. But

the bill was one which had executive approval and was favored by the Commission on Adminis-

tration and Finance, so some doubt existed as to whether the employees or the administration had won.

Through Survey Planned

This question will be completely answered, those in touch with the question believe, until the report of Griffenhagen and Associates, Ltd. is available. Whether the fact that

for peace must be supplemented and safeguarded by "a process of education," it was agreed. These leaders dedicated themselves and to a campaign of education. They were following advice of Dr. Harry E. Judson, president emeritus of the University of Chicago, who at opening of the conference, had emphasized widespread support of periodicals.

They agreed that forces for peace are growing. They agreed that churches have a "searching opportunity" now to help establish world peace. They stated that promotion of international peace is a "supremely important function of citizenship and statesmanship."

Immediate and specific measures for peace must be supplemented and safeguarded by "a process of education," it was agreed. These leaders dedicated themselves and to a campaign of education. They were following advice of Dr. Harry E. Judson, president emeritus of the University of Chicago, who at opening of the conference, had emphasized widespread support of periodicals.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

CLOUDS DISPERSED OVER HARTFORD BY ELECTRICAL CHARGE

Ten Square Miles of Air Remain Entirely Clear for Number of Hours

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12 (AP)—Ten square miles of atmosphere over southern Hartford and Westfield were rendered cloud-proof yesterday when James H. Dennison and Sgt. S. J. Davis, flying in a specially equipped De Havilland plane, distributed a negative electrical charge at an altitude of 3000 feet. Within a few minutes that whole section of the atmosphere, formerly studed with several dozen dry clouds, was entirely clear. For several hours afterward, all similar clouds observed approaching from the windward dispersed within a few minutes after entering the charged area.

Mr. Dennison announced that a flight would probably be made on the first cloudy or foggy day next week and a charge thrown into the clouds. The result, he predicted, would be that the area treated would be cleared of all clouds and fog, while the surrounding territory would remain overcast.

Rain would undoubtedly fall from the clouds dispersed, he said. In explaining the reason for lack of precipitation from yesterday's experiments, he told that all clouds encountered were "dry," being made up largely of dust particles.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)



Prowling

WOULD you taste of nature's delights, learn a few of her secrets, and discover some of her hidden treasures? Then go prowling. When to go, and where, and how, will be charmingly told

in

Mondays'

MONITOR

Editorial Page

PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN COST \$1,422,103, COMMITTEE COMPUTES

Total of Funds Spent by Pepper, Pinchot and Vare Committee to Mount in Senate Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Three days' investigating of the Pennsylvania primary by the Senate campaign fund investigation committee has brought the total revealed expenditures of the three Republican senatorial candidates and their tickets to \$1,422,000.

This sum was struck at the close of another all-day and far-into-the-night session of the committee, throughout which James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chair-

SWISS METHODS IN NEW ENGLAND ARE ADVOCATED

New England Council Is Impressed by Talk of Woman Speaker

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 12 (AP)—New England as another Switzerland was the idea that was absorbing the attention of the New England council today.

A picture painted last night by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist, to show the similarities of the two, had set the staid business men and economists who comprise the council to thinking.

The organization which will undertake the work of investigation is widely known in its field, and has conducted many similar researches. They have been engaged in this professional work since 1911, and have built up a nation-wide practice as consultants among public bodies and large industrial, financial and public service concerns.

Among other bodies for whom they have made surveys with regard to the classification of positions and standardizations of salaries are: Congress, the Government of Canada, the states of Illinois, Maryland, South Carolina, George, Kentucky, and New Jersey, the cities of Philadelphia, Montreal, Detroit and Cleveland.

The undertaking of the work, it was announced last night, will not prevent the granting of the increases in salaries which are made annually as of June 1. It is expected that this year, for the second time in several years, such increases will, with a few exceptions, be included on the June pay roll.

Keeping Youth at Home

Mrs. Fisher agreed with William S. Rossiter of Concord, N. H., and others who have addressed the council that one of the chief problems is to keep the youth of New England in New England and to make it so attractive from a financial and every other point of view that they will not want to leave.

Today the council had before it for approval suggestions made by its committee for co-operative marketing and financial and credit aid to the industrialist and agriculturist. There also was submitted a report by Sanford E. Thompson, in charge of the field work for the council's research committee, which asserted that aggressive policy in management and selling was one of the principal things needed in New England industry.

New Englanders also must realize, said the report, that their livelihood for the most part depends directly or indirectly upon home industry, and they must further realize that they must make for the consumer what he wants, when he wants it. Mr. Thompson's research work has been chiefly among retail stores in different sections to see how New England products were selling.

Elimination of Waste

Among resolutions submitted yesterday was one urging a meeting in every industrial community for the purpose of directing attention to progress in the elimination of waste in production and distribution. In this connection Andrew L. Felker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture, urged the council to call to the attention of the Department of Commerce in Washington the problem of waste in agriculture, declaring this field offers a chance for as much study as industry.

Another resolution called for an invitation to the stockholders advisory committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to act as an advisory council and to name other bank officers from all the New England states to serve as a credit committee and to assist the research committee of the New England council. President Lawrence of the council said he had been assured that this invitation would be accepted.

Advertising New England was another subject discussed by the delegates, and Hiram Ricker of Poland Spring, Me., told the gathering a faithful check had shown that newspaper advertising had produced the best results. He asserted that advertising of recreational advantages attracted many persons to the communities, and once there, it was easy to convince them of the industrial or agricultural advantages a community of recreation possessed.

Problem of Northern States

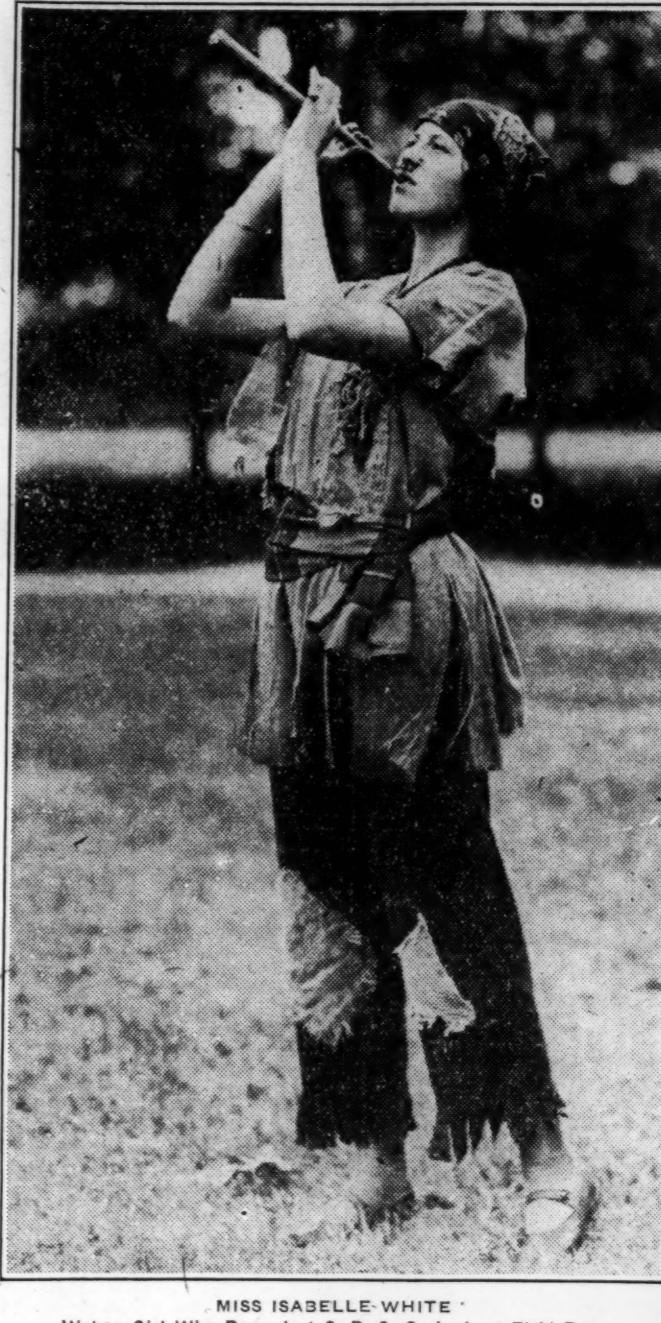
The problem of the three northern states of New England, Mr. Rossiter said in his address last night, was largely one of keeping people in these states. He quoted figures to show that between 1910 and 1920, 15,000 persons had left Maine, 37,000 New Hampshire, 103,000 Vermont to live elsewhere. In 1920, he said, the three southern states of New England had a population of 5,800,000, while the three northern states had only 1,500,000. Between 1920 and 1925 there was a drain of 916,000 acres in farm activities in the three northern states. Fewer young men are to be found on the farms than formerly. In 1910 the per capita tax in rural districts in the three states averaged 10.33 and in 1925 it was 30.45.

As improvements, Mr. Rossiter declared the north country must show its youth that the opportunity for success lies within the borders of the three states. "Almost no attempt has been made to keep the young people at home," he said.

Children Take Part in Circus to Aid Home That Helps Them

Field Day at J. Randolph Coolidge Estate by Junior Auxiliary of Massachusetts Society

A Musical Gypsy Peddler



MISS ISABELLE-WHITE
Waban Girl Who Danced at S. P. C. C. Juniors' Field Day.

\$4,000,000 MELLEN RAILROAD ENDS CAREER AS JUNK

Marks Angel of Boston Buys Hampden Line for \$30,800

WAS ONCE CONSIDERED MODEL CONSTRUCTION

15-Mile Link Was Ambitious Plan to Shorten Haul From Massachusetts to New York

The \$4,000,000 Hampden Railroad, over whose "two parallel streaks of rust" no train ever rolled, was today sold to Marks Angel of Boston for \$30,800. The purchase was made by Elijah Adlow, attorney for Mr. Angel, from William E. Gilbert of Springfield, receiver of the road, and the line will be junked.

The Hampden Railroad was part of one of the most ambitious ventures in railroading ever attempted in New England. It was to have been a short cut link connecting Boston and New York directly through Springfield, using lines of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and was one of the most expensive and carefully built lines ever constructed, i. proportion to its length.

One unit in the huge combination of New England railroads which Charles S. Mellen formed in 1912, the Hampden Railroad, never saw service as an actual transportation line. Complications have always surrounded its career: it has been disputed in the Legislature; the Massachusetts Railroad Commission refused to approve its lease; in financial circles its status has been dubious; "human interest" stories galore have surrounded its course.

Road Built in 1913.

The railroad, with a total length of about 15 miles, was built in 1913 for the specific purpose of giving the Boston & Maine Railroad and the New York, New Haven & Hartford system a shorter link from Boston through Springfield to New York City. It was to enter Boston at the North Station, and passengers were to go to northern points without crossing the city.

The road extends from a point on the Atchison division of the Boston & Albany at East Springfield to the connection with the Central Massachusetts Branch of the Boston & Maine at a point about two miles east of Bondville. Today the property includes the railroad right of way, represented by "two parallel streaks of rust," stretching from East Springfield to Bondville; a station building at East Springfield; combination stations and freight houses at Ludlow, Three Rivers, and Thorndike, all in a state of disrepair; bridges over the Chicopee River and elsewhere; a water station, and a miscellany of rails, frogs, switches, ties and plates, bumpers, concrete fence posts and bounds, switch stands, angle bars and girders.

The Hampden Railroad Corporation, owner of the railroad, was incorporated in 1910 with an authorized capital of \$1,400,000 and the following officers: President, E. L. Gillett of Westfield; vice-president, J. A. Skinner of Holyoke; treasurer, A. W. Eaton of Pittsfield; clerk, A. D. Robinson; directors, E. L. Gillett, Henry W. Ely, A. D. Robinson, A. W. Eaton, J. A. Skinner, and H. A. Bowden.

Upon completion, the Hampden Railroad was to have been leased for 99 years to the Boston & Maine Railroad, which Charles S. Mellen had already merged with the New York, New Haven & Hartford system, at a rental equal to the interest on the debts of the corporation and 5 per cent dividends on the stock. The directors of the Boston & Maine had voted Dec. 29, 1913, to buy or lease the road on terms approved by the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, but the Massachusetts Legislature on June 18,

LEAGUE REGRETS SPAIN'S ACTION IN WITHDRAWAL

Its Defection Seen as Greatest Setback in History of Organization

By Special Cable

GENEVA, June 12.—The note of the Brazilian Government explaining the position of Brazil on the question of the reconstitution of the League of Nations Council and its claim to a permanent seat does not add much to the statement already made by Dr. Elzéar Briand. Brazil argues that it has always remained true to the policy of demanding a permanent seat as representing South American states, but it raises a contentious point when it declares that when the question of the admission of Germany to the League of Nations was discussed at Locarno, it naturally assumed that the constitution of the permanent membership was at length to be altered.

No word was said by any statesman at Locarno which aroused the least suspicion that the entry of Germany to the League was not the sole question at issue, as far as the creation of more permanent seats was concerned. But admittedly Brazil left a loophole for its subsequent claim in its note to Germany, although the reservations it made were so vague at the time that they generally escaped attention.

Although the statement by the Brazilian Government appears to convey the final decision of Brazil



- (1) How may one spend an enjoyable vacation at home?
- (2) What is John Hays Hammond's recipe for success?
- (3) "Rule the roost" is a corruption of what old phrase?
- (4) Why does Mr. Hichens oppose calling people "miserable sinners"?
- (5) How did a radio message travel 45,000 miles?
- (6) What domestic tyrants have been conquered by electricity?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

to leave the League of Nations altogether, it is still hoped that Brazil will reconsider its decision. Two years must elapse before it can become operative, and in November a new president will take office in Brazil, who it is thought may take a different attitude on Brazil's responsibilities to the League of Nations.

President Bernades is supposed to have been badly informed regarding Great Britain's attitude regarding Brazil's claim to a permanent seat, and it is admitted that it would be difficult for him to climb down. But if Brazil is elected to the Council again in September for a year and in 1927 is given a semi-permanent seat, there is, it is said, grounds for the hope that it may resume its dues as a member of the League.

If the attitude of Brazil is regarded, that of Spain is even more deplorable. For the defection from the League of Nations of a great European state threatens the existence of the League itself. This is clearly recognized in Geneva, where the refusal of Spain to collaborate is considered one of the gravest setbacks that has happened to the work of the League.

UNIFIED PROGRAM FOR PEACE MAIN RESULT OF CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

cals publishing international news of a "worth-while sort."

Militarism in Schools Disapproved

Undue emphasis on militarism in education was disapproved. Compulsory military training in schools not specifically devoted to it was opposed.

United membership of the United States in the permanent Court of International Justice was characterized as an immediate practical step for world peace. The conference rejoiced in America's relations to the League of Nations.

Codification of international law is needed, it was agreed. A combined and frontal attack for overthrow of the war system should be the unifying purpose and dominating motive of all peace groups, it was agreed.

Rapid extension of arbitration agreements was praised. Further reduction of armaments was advocated. That the United States should not shun arms to an aggressor nation was declared.

"If peace on earth can be attained then we are revere, if we do not do our utmost to bring it about," declared Prof. James T. Shotwell, director of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York City, at the conclusion of the conference.

Fred. B. Smith, chairman of the executive committee, asked that all present make a compact to attend the International Good Will Congress in Pittsburgh.

Miss Florence Tye Jenkinson, youngest member of the conference and executive secretary of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association of Illinois, said in an interview:

The indorsement of International Association of Nations based on law (the League of Nations) is of particular significance at this time as well as the progressive stand with regard to reduction of armaments to keep pace with the changing international situation."

Tonight at the Pops

First Slavonic Dance.....Dvorák Overture, "Fingal's Cave".....Mendelssohn Waltz, "Artist's Life".....Strauss Fantasy, "Carmen".....Bizet Suite from "The Seasons".....Tchaikovsky Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde".....Wagner Serenade.....Purcell Twelfth Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt Overture to "Mignon".....Thomas Evancie Suite from "Hans Heilemann".....Spindler "Charge of the Hussars".....Spindler

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tufts College class of 1886, dinner, Young's Hotel, 6:30. Meeting of the Alumni Association, Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, Hotel Vendome, 8. Reception to Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, Boston University, seniors, alumni and faculty members of the College of Business Administration, Alden Park Manor Lobby, 6:30, dinner dance 7. Circus, Sullivan Square, Playground, 8.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Baccalaureate exercises, Boston University, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, speaker. Twenty-third annual convention, Massachusetts Branch, United Nations Association of Post Office Clerks, Lynn.

EVENTS MONDAY

Commencement exercises, Boston University, awarding degrees by President Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, Dr. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Reception to Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, Boston University, seniors, alumni and faculty members of the College of Business Administration, Alden Park Manor Lobby, 6:30, dinner dance 7. Circus, Sullivan Square, Playground, 8.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Company, First Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$4.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Embossed at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 2, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
52 Boylston Street, Boston
Deposits Go on Interest
JUNE 15
JOIN OUR VACATION CLUB

Individual
STORAGE ROOMS
are available for
Household Furniture, etc., at

**Boston Storage
Warehouse Co.**
ESTABLISHED 1881
Massachusetts and Westland Aves.
Huntington Ave. at Forsyth St.

PHONE
BACk Bay 1530 or 6175
Edward L. Wingate, Gen. Mgr.
Arrangements made for packing
and shipment.

FRANCO-SPANISH PARLEY TO FIX STATUS OF RIFF

Assistance of Other Powers Unnecessary, It Is Said—Briand Answers Critics

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 12.—The belief is entertained that the Moroccan problem can finally be solved in the conference between the representatives of France and Spain which opens Monday, without the intervention of other powers—Great Britain, Italy and the United States. Numerous are the international conferences which have been held to elaborate the statute for Morocco, but always some vital question has escaped the negotiators.

Now after the surrender of Abd-el-Krim, France and Spain must come to a definite arrangement concerning the precise territory which they will respectively occupy.

The Riff was in the Spanish zone, but the Rifians overflowed into the French zone. The Spanish had never been able to conquer or effectively colonize the Riff. The French have accomplished the feat of conquest for them, but effective colonization still remains to be accomplished.

Therefore, it will be interesting to observe the exact character of the French demands.

Economic Developments

Besides a delimitation of the frontiers, the French want the right of co-operating in the administration of former dissident tribes and to be associated with the military precautions necessary to prevent a recurrence of outbreaks in the Riff. It is said that difficulties will not arise in this respect, though it would seem to involve the official presence of the French in the Riff. It is rather the economic development of the country which is prickly. There are large mining interests in the Riff.

Apart, therefore, from Benito Mussolini's Mediterranean policy the suggestion that economic advantages may flow from a reorganization in the Riff under the tutelage of France and Spain arises appetites and misgivings.

But Aristide Briand flatly declares that a larger international assembly on the subject of Morocco is unnecessary.

M. Doriot, a Communist deputy, yesterday intimated that all the powers which have interests in the Mediterranean will call for a conference. The United States would not tolerate the intervention of a cordon around Tangier.

M. Briand replied that evidently M. Doriot desired complications, but nothing that had been done to crush the dangerous rebellion justified the convocation of a conference.

Work of Colonization

Another Communist, M. Berthon, referred to the tone of the foreign press.

M. Briand retorted that newspaper articles did not suffice to determine an international reunion. France and Spain had at last understood that they should associate for the protection of their work of Moroccan colonization. Italy had behaved with perfect correctness, and a friendly feeling prevailed.

M. Berthon reminded the Premier of Sigma Musolin's discourses and voyage to Tunis.

M. Briand answered that he should respect the régimes of neighboring countries and abstain from disagreeable words. The French had sufficient to do if they occupied themselves with the policy of their own country. Nevertheless, despite the attitude of M. Briand, it is clear that several countries are watching closely and if opportunity is given for influence it will be taken.

The French delegates on Monday at the Quai d'Orsay will again be Generale Simon and Ponson, who were at Oujda; the Spanish delegates, General Wordana, Quinones de Leon, Colonel Orgaz, and Lopez Olivan.

TRINITY APPOINTS FACULTY MEMBERS

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12 (P)—Three new faculty members were appointed by the trustees of Trinity College today. Howard T. Engstrom, now instructor in mathematics at the University of Maine, succeeds Assistant Professor Frederick J. H. Burkett in the mathematics department. Professor Burkett has been granted a year's leave of absence.

Representatives of city, town and community groups, church boards, affiliated organizations, members of the World Alliance, representatives of civic, social and fraternal organizations, and outstanding individuals are to attend.

NEW "PRESIDENT" NAMED

DUBLIN, June 12 (P)—Art O'Connor, former Sinn Fein Minister of Agriculture, but who turned Republican in the Irish election in 1922, was introduced at a meeting last night as "President of the Irish Republic." Count Plunkett, who presided, said that owing to the defection of Eamon de Valera the Republicans were simply forced to do without him and go their own way.

"We rejoice in the rapid extension of arbitration agreements and allied forms of peaceful settlement among European countries. We call attention to the extent and importance of this movement by which more than one nation has agreed to submit every possible case of international dispute to its appropriate tribunal, not even reserving questions of national honor and vital interest. We would urge the Government of the United States to participate in this movement to the end that it may re-

sume the rôle of a peacemaker in the field of international law.

Individual
STORAGE ROOMS
are available for
Household Furniture, etc., at

**Boston Storage
Warehouse Co.**
ESTABLISHED 1881
Massachusetts and Westland Aves.
Huntington Ave. at Forsyth St.

PHONE
BACk Bay 1530 or 6175
Edward L. Wingate, Gen. Mgr.
Arrangements made for packing
and shipment.

Mail orders filled.

Mephersons
71-73 HANOVER STREET

Est. 1914
71-73 Hanover Street
Boston, Mass.

Order Them at White's—Reliable Window Shades
Painted Hand-Wiped Tint Cloth

Our expert window shade workers are ready to take your order for any number, or any size, or any color obtainable.

A mail order or a telephone to Beach 3100 will bring our measurer to you with samples and prices.

Slip Covers
For Coolness, for Protection

Pretty new Cretonnes, Dimities, Chintz Warp Prints, and the very popular Belgian stripes in linen and colorful linens.

Third Floor

LEGION WOMEN HOLD ELECTION

Mrs. Merle D. Graves, the President, Is Expected to Retain Position

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 12 (Special)—Mrs. Merle D. Graves, president of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Massachusetts, and the majority of her suite of officers are expected to be re-elected at the business session of the department's annual convention today. Nearly 800 delegates and alternates from the State's units are present, and the guests of honor of the day are headed by Mrs. Eliza L. Donahue of California, national president.

Miss Mary Whitaker, department secretary, reports a membership of 10,100 in Massachusetts, with 229 units chartered. Miss Mae Mahoney of Rockland, department treasurer, reports a balance on hand in the treasury of \$3707.98.

Mrs. Graves was host last night at a garden party at her estate in Holmes Road, which was preceded by an automobile tour through the Berkshires.

Yesterday was given up to reports from officers and committees in the Masonic Temple. Francis J. Good, state commander of the American Legion, urged auxiliary co-operation in an address yesterday afternoon.

The resolutions committee reported unfavorably on a resolution submitted by Haverhill unit that grandmothers and aunts be eligible for membership.

In her annual address Mrs. Graves said that in the past year emphasis has been directed to assist the Legion in its fight for veteran's preference and in greater support of the disabled former-service men's exchange. "The policy of the department, as in past years, has been to further greater understanding and co-operation between the units and their posts, calling attention to the fact that we are a moral and inspirational force available to the Legion's call at all times," she said.

CHURCH TO OBSERVE 110TH ANNIVERSARY

St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, South Boston, will celebrate its 110th anniversary with special services tomorrow and an anniversary Sunday evening. Bishop William Lawrence is to deliver the sermon at 10:30 a. m. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Frank M. Rathbone, the church's eleventh rector.

Congregations of the Church of the Redeemer and Grace Church, also of South Boston will unite with St. Matthew's for the occasion and their pastors, the Rev. Dr. G. D. Witt, Dowling, and the Rev. Frederick A. Reeve, will have part in the service. The offering will be for the endowment fund and one of those to present will be John C. Clapp, senior warden, the third in the family in direct line to hold the position.

DISCIPLINE UPHELD FOR MASONIC CLUBS

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (P)—Exclusion of two New York clubs for alleged un-Masonic conduct, has met with stiff opposition in the convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs in session here. Despite this opposition, however, the expulsion of one club and the suspension of the other for a year by President Charles A. MacHenry was upheld by the board of directors.

The matter precipitated heated debate on the floor of the convention, influential delegates seeking to have the action rescinded. The action was due to the passage by the two clubs of resolutions urging Congress to hold up ratification of the Italian debt settlement because of Premier Mussolini's alleged treatment of Italian Freemasons.

LEGISLATORS BREAK RECORD

WASHINGTON, June 12 (P)—All records for speed in passing legislation were broken by the House when it approved 119 bills. The previous record was 81. The measures were considered under a unanimous consent agreement requiring no vote. They included private claims against the Government, pensions and adjustment of military records.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

BOSTON AND VICINITY: Partly cloudy, probably with some showers tonight Sunday: little change in temperature; moderate winds.

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND: Cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Sunday: little change in temperature; east and south winds.

NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND: Partly cloudy tonight: showers in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; Sunday: showers; little change in temperature; east and south winds.

High Tides at Boston Saturday, 1:42 p. m.; Sunday, 1:49 a. m. Light all vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

MOTH PROTECTION

Solve this difficult problem by equipping your clothes with Sealy Anti-Moth Coatings. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying, no airing: no clinging odor. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refund if not satisfactory. **SEALY SALES CO.**, 44 Bromfield St., Boston.

Only One of Many Designs

The buyer seeking unusual and distinctive merchandise, with a range of prices as wide as their variety of uses and designs—will find many specimens in our catalogues of exceptional value. Among the many and varied articles in our extensive lines are Lamps, Fixtures, Vacuum Cleaners, Toasters, Irons, Wash-machines, Water Irons, Grills, Curling Irons.

Electrical Contractor Repairing—Wiring

BACK BAY ELECTRIC CO.

MINERS GOING BACK TO WORK

British Owners Regard the Move as Beginning of Collapse of the Strike

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 12.—The coal miners' drift back to work in Warwickshire and Nottinghamshire areas has become so definite that it is regarded in employers' circles as the beginning of the collapse of the stoppage. Five hundred men are today reported working in Fooley Hall Colliery, 200 in Highley Colliery, and smaller numbers in Tamworth, Brereton and Hamstead and Oakham collieries, and freshly raised coal has begun once more to reach Birmingham.

Nevertheless insurance in London to cover the risk of a continuance of the coal strike until the end of the month has risen in the past ten days from 10 to 50 per cent, showing how strong in the support still commanded by the Miners Federation for their uncompromising policy of resistance. This body has today published a further manifesto, declaring it has "no choice but to continue the struggle." The federation also states that it is "convinced that the policy of endeavoring to keep inefficient, ill-equipped colliers at work by lengthening hours and lowering wages is fundamentally unsound." The right policy, it says, is "to close down those collieries which no reorganization can make efficient and to make provision for the workers displaced."

Large economies, it proceeds, are to be obtained by "substituting an intelligent system of distribution of coal organized by the public authorities for the present wasteful anarchy, while better prices can be obtained abroad by establishing sales agencies which should, wherever possible act in conjunction with foreign interests."

Meanwhile the Government continues to detain in British ports about 100 vessels fully or partly laden with coal as "a mobile reserve" in the event of the stoppage continuing.

Regarding Russian support for the strikers the Russian chargé d'affaires here publishes an official denial that the Soviet Government has sent money in support of the general strike. "I reiterate my former denials concerning this matter," he says, "and categorically declare that no money, whatever has been contributed to any British strike fund at any time by the Soviet Government."

SLAV RAILWAYS REORGANIZED

(Continued from Page 1)

equipped port, and in the near distance lie a beautiful thermal station and a developed pleasure resort. The people, of course, are mainly Jugoslavs, the soldiers encamped about are obviously Serbs; but a hive of industry, such as this, never existed in old Serbia. And Novi Sad but one of many such. It is to the credit of the Serbs that they are intent upon maintaining and increasing the value of these acquisitions. The Turks would have laid them in ruins.

A Rapid Recovery

It is worthy of note that despite the ravages of the Great War—and no country was more deeply scarred than Serbia—Jugoslavia has rapidly recovered and is already the most prosperous land east of the Alps. With the possible exception of Budapest, Belgrade is the most expensive capital in Europe in which to live, and yet the people are so generally well supplied that the purchasing power of the national currency is actually greater abroad than it is at home—that is to say, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

elled to await more favorable conditions for the inauguration of his enterprises.

Foreign Capital Nervous

The difficulty is, of course, that foreign capital, never greatly enamored of the Balkans, hesitates to venture. It is mildly suspicious of the political situation and, if certain Jugoslav authorities be credited, even more discouraged by the slow-moving machinery of the Serbian Courts. There is, indeed, a movement afoot to tighten up and expedite legal action, and since there exists desire in official circles to encourage outside financial assistance, early action in this connection is possible.

In other respects, however, the Serbs, who remain the ruling caste in the former Kingdom, give little impression to work out their own salvation. To this end they are engaged upon the task of consolidation, military and political. Their first concern, now as in pre-war days, is the army, and in the result they provide us with the most militarized nation in contemporary Europe. Despite the political turmoil of recent years, the Radicals remain the most powerful party in the state, and it is common knowledge that the opinion of the military leaders occupies a prominent place in its counsels.

Belgrade itself bears its aforesome martial aspect—the statuesque Royal Guard around the palace, bevy of officers in field uniforms and clanking swords, guards of honor in uniform blue and yellow, soldiers in khaki here and everywhere—all these betoken a conviction that the freedom won on the field of battle can best be safeguarded by a nation in arms. Serbian statesmen believe in the League of Nations, but not, if I may so put it, as the last resort. They are determined to keep in the shadow of their diplomacy a strong, well-equipped and highly efficient national army. It would be misleading to regard this policy as wholly at variance with the spirit of Geneva. It is primarily pacific in its intention, and it has to be admitted that, behind the frontiers of military preparedness, Jugoslavia has been able successfully to survive internal dissensions and political upheavals sumciently grave to have threatened the well-being and unity of the state.

LIBERAL UNITY URGED UNDER LORD OXFORD

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—An indication of the wishes of the general membership of the Liberal Party for peace within the party ranks was given last night when at a largely attended meeting of the Liberal and Radical Candidates Association, a resolution was passed expressing the strong desire of the association for restoration of complete unity in the party under Lord Oxford's leadership. It was stipulated that this desire be conveyed to Lord Oxford.

The association is an important body embracing Liberal interests outside the House of Commons. Its action is looked upon as significant coming as it does after the recent meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, which took the side of the former Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, chairman of the Parliamentary party, in the controversy with Lord Oxford, growing out of Mr. Lloyd George's stand on the side of the workers during the general strike.

MINISTERS' RE-ELECTION BILL PASSES COMMONS

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—A bill exempting members of Parliament from having to seek re-election upon promotion to ministerial rank passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and its passage through the House of Lords is regarded as assured. This means the present government will be able to extend its selections for Cabinet ministers to rising back benchers, even where they do not hold safe seats.

Sir Alfred Mond, who has recently joined the Conservatives, may be an example.

ADVERTISING MEN SAIL FOR AMERICA

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Twenty-three British delegates to the International Advertising Convention in Philadelphia, called on the British Legation here by Sir Edward C. F. Lawson, president of the Advertising Association and managing proprietor of the Daily Telegraph.

Eleven British delegates are already in the United States, and three more will follow.

The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

mented by the statement that to do so good, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies. The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory, the next day in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Jugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital. The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per

MASSACHUSETTS TO PARTICIPATE

State Officials and Others to Attend Flag Day Exercises in Philadelphia

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, Adj.-Gen., Jesse F. Stevens, and Governor Fuller's entire military staff, accompanied by the various historic veterans' corps. A team headed by Capt. Walter K. Queen will represent the Ancients in this contest.

The Continentals of Worcester will be picked up at that city by the special train on Sunday. They will be accompanied by Mayor O'Hara, Chief of Police Hill, and the Continental Fife and Drum Corps.

METHUEN PLANNING FOR ITS BI-CENTENARY

METHUEN, Mass., June 12 (P)—Methuen, daughter of Haverhill and mother of Lawrence, will celebrate its two hundredth anniversary next month. The principal observance will be an elaborate historical pageant to be staged in a natural amphitheater seating 5,000 on what was formerly the great Seales estate on the evening of July 3 and the afternoon and evening of July 5.

On the following day the Massachusetts delegation, followed by similar delegations from each of the other 12 of the original 13 states, will constitute the Flag Day parade. The Lieutenant-Governor and staff will lead the parade. Following him will come the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, 100 strong, under the command of Maj. Charles A. Mallery, the First Cadets of Boston under command of Maj. J. W. B. and the Cavalier Veterans' Company of Boston under command of Maj. James W. H. Myrick, the Continental Guard of Worcester under command of Lieut.-Col. Walter Smith and the Lexington Minute Men under command of Capt. Edgar F. Breed.

The parade will terminate in the Stadium at the Exposition Grounds, where the governors will unveil tablets to the memory of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, each governor unveiling the tablets for the men who came from his State.

In the evening, the city of Philadelphia is entertaining the 13 governors and the commanders of the veteran companies at banquet at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, and the rank and file of the companies will be dined at the Sesquicentennial.

On Tuesday, all the veteran companies will go to Valley Forge, where further historical events of 150 years ago will be commemorated with fitting ceremonies, culminating in a presentation of flags to each participating company. The flags will be exact replicas of the flag carried by Washington at Valley Forge.

In the evening there will be a

HEAT CONSERVING INSULATION GAINING IN BETTER BUILDING

Marked Saving in Fuel Costs Forecast for Residences and Commercial Edifices—Week's Construction Contracts Jump in New England

In Massachusetts, and in Greater Boston especially, home-builders and contractors generally are making the installation of more heat insulating materials a practical necessity in the erection of residences of the better sort, for apartment houses and the great office buildings. How insulation has become a matter of prime consideration, Eugene C. Hultman, emergency fuel commissioner for Massachusetts, has learned from the reports coming to him from all parts of the State from local fuel commissioners.

"This change has come about largely in Massachusetts and in Greater Boston in the last three years," said an official in the fuel commissioner's office in the State House. "This department has made the installation of heat insulation materials a special subject for publicity in the campaign of education it has conducted all over the State. The results of that campaign are now appearing in the great increase in demand and use of insulating materials."

"The fact that in the last three years insulation materials have been standardized very largely and contractors and property owners may now install thoroughly known and tested heat-conserving substances, has given to this feature of construction a great impetus."

BOSTON WOMAN WINS RARE GREEK HONOR

Decorated with the gold cross of St. Xavier, one of the highest civilian honors ever bestowed by the Greek Government, has been conferred upon Miss Emma D. Cushman of Boston "in recognition of her leadership in the training and education of women in the Near East."

Miss Cushman's present orphanage school establishment at Corinth is regarded by Greek educators as a model of its kind. In all its classrooms boys and girls sit together under one teacher. They compete against each other in their sports, and they meet in their social activities with the same comradery as would be found in an American public school.

In Boston the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, which is selling more and more gas as fuel for homes has been conducting a campaign of education on the heating of homes and the use of insulating materials has been consistently advocated where gas is used or its use contemplated.

The gas company has said: "The fuel consumed in Boston homes is fully 30 per cent and probably 50 per cent more than would be necessary if standards were maintained in building and insulating materials. Many residences in this city have a total fuel cost which would equal in a period of 25 years the actual first cost of construction."

Building and engineering operations in New England continue to show a steady rise, according to statistics of construction expenditures compiled by the P. W. Dodge Corporation of New York.

Contracts awarded for the week ended June 8, 1926, as compared with the corresponding week last year show an increase of almost \$3,000,000. Figures for the corresponding weeks of the last 25 years follow:

1926	\$9,445,100	1918	\$8,890,000
1925	6,888,800	1912	2,882,000
1924	5,800,000	1911	1,800,000
1923	5,122,000	1910	1,572,000
1922	8,884,600	1909	4,017,000
1921	3,829,000	1908	1,482,000
1920	2,850,000	1907	1,300,000
1919	5,723,000	1906	2,322,000
1918	2,584,000	1905	2,749,000
1917	3,837,000	1904	1,711,000
1916	5,172,000	1903	1,887,000
1915	5,172,000	1902	2,887,000
1914	2,640,000	1901	2,898,000

Property at 141-149 Hemenway Street, consisting of a brick and stone apartment building and 6465 feet of

SIGMA KEY AWARDS MADE FOR SCHOLARSHIP AT B. U.

Twelve Seniors and One Junior Honored in Practical Arts College—Newport Girl Is Valedictorian—Alumnae Hold Reunion—R. W. Kelso Speaks

Alumni gatherings with senior activities on the Boston University senior year program today. With the university baccalaureate services coming tomorrow at Symphony Hall and the commencement exercises scheduled for Monday afternoon at the same place, undergraduate activities were coming to an end as the final day of the pre-commencement activities arrived. Only the University College of Business Administration evening division senior banquet remained of the numerous undergraduate affairs. It will be held Tuesday evening.

Outstanding on the program today was the valedictory program of the

College of Practical Arts and Letters, held in Old South Church, Copley Square, shortly after 2 in the afternoon. An academic procession, forming at the College of Liberal Arts building, 638 Boylston Street, marched down Boylston Street to the church and entered while hundreds of parents, friends and other guests filled the seats not reserved for the seniors.

In line were the faculty, guests of the day, and seniors, all in cap and gown. Heading the line were Dean T. Lawrence Davis and Robert W. Kelso, executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, who was the speaker of the afternoon.

The program included the university School of Religious Education, music from "The Seasons," Tchaikovsky, (a) April; "Snowdrops," (b) November; "Troilus and Death," from "Tristan and Isolde"; "Wagner's Serenade," Pierne, Twelfth Hungarian Rhapsody, Liszt, Intermission, Overture to "Alceste," Gluck; "Ercilla," Vivaldi, Meltinger, Charge of the Hussars, Spindler. During the intermission there will be a program given by Mary Desmond, English contractor. Sign-off: Bill Harrison's radio report.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters)

6:55 p. m.—Market—7—Capitol Theater, Boston, Va. (300 Meters)

7:00 p. m.—Dinner music, Benjamin Franklin Concert Orchestra, 6:50—United States Department of Agriculture—Live stock and produce market reports—Sports, 7:00—Boston, Va. (300 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—News and weather, 8—Orchestra and instru-

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 12

EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)

4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, direction Billy Losse, 4:30—News, 6—The Ambassador dinner music, 7:30—Official opening of WPG Marine studio, Steel Pier, for summer schedule. Inaugurating the new studio, 8—Orchestra and instrumental music, 9—Varied program by artists, 10—News, 10:30—Lambert Brothers' orchestra and "The Plunketers."

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (240 Meters)

3:15 p. m.—Edith Hay, piano, 4—Baritone, trombone octet, 4—Gene Rosato and his orchestra, 5:35—Announcer, 6—Keith's radio, 7:45—Maine quintet, 8:10—Pop concert, direct from Symphony Hall, Aegeid Jacchia, conductor, 9—"Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn Waltz, "Artist's Life," Strauss, Fantasy, 10—"The Seasons," Tchaikovsky, (a) April; "Snowdrops," (b) November; "Troilus and Death," from "Tristan and Isolde"; "Wagner's Serenade," Pierne, Twelfth Hungarian Rhapsody, Liszt, Intermission, Overture to "Alceste," Gluck; "Ercilla," Vivaldi, Meltinger, Charge of the Hussars, Spindler. During the intermission there will be a program given by Mary Desmond, English contractor. Sign-off: Bill Harrison's radio report.

WBH, Atlantic City, N. J. (250 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Lecture period, 8—Seaside Hotel Trio.

WPA, Philadelphia, Pa. (206 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Dinner music, Benjamin Franklin Concert Orchestra, 6:50—United States Department of Agriculture—Live stock and produce market reports—Sports, 7:00—Boston, Va. (300 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—News and weather, 8—Orchestra and instru-

mental recital, St. James' Episcopal Church; the Rev. William Blatchford, rector, 9—Alma Stigell, piano, 10—Dinner music, 11—Lambert Brothers' orchestra, 12—Godfrey Ladlow, violinist.

WMC, New York City (341 Meters)

10 a. m.—The regular Sunday morning service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

2:15 p. m.—Organ recital, auditorium of Atlantic City High School, Arthur S. Keeler, assisted by Sam Danicic, 3:15—Sports, 4:15—Musical program, 5:30—Sports, 6:15—Concert, 7:30—"The Mountain Ash Welsh Male Chorus, and the Mountain Ash Welsh Female Chorus, direct from the Steel Pier, Atlantic City, N. J., 11:05—Organ recital direct from the Germania Theater.

WHD, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by Dr. John De Wolf, 8—Seaside Hotel Trio.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner music, 8—Seaside Hotel Trio.

WVA, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

7 to 9 p. m.—Jean Goldette's Petite Serenaders from Far East Restaurant, 7:30—Studio program, 8—Hollenbeck Orchestra, 9—"Gold Standard," 10—"Gold Standard," 11—"The Merry Old Chieftain," and his radio jesters.

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (256 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner concert from studio by the "Speed-Wagon" Serenaders, Carl Hall Dewey, director.

WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio (380 Meters)

6:55 p. m.—Baseball scores; Collegian Serenaders from Far East Restaurant, 7:30—Studio program, 8—Hollenbeck Orchestra, 9—"Gold Standard," 10—"Gold Standard," 11—"The Merry Old Chieftain," and his radio jesters.

WJL, Pontiac, Mich. (317 Meters)

7 to 9 p. m.—Jean Goldette's Petite Serenaders and the Laramie Symphony and artists, 11:30—The Merry Old Chieftain, and his radio jesters.

WRC, Ottawa, Ont. (345 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Cozy Corner for Girls and Boys, 8—Chateau Laurier concert orchestra, 9—Concert program, Chateau Laurier dance orchestra.

CFCA, Toledo, Ohio (337 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—CPCA's summer orchestra in musical selections and dance program, under direction of Clemens Hansen and John Langley; assisting artist, Carl Hall Dewey.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Events of the day, 7:45—Maine quintet, 8:10—Pops concert direct from Symphony Hall.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (417 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—"Skinny and His Gang," 6:30—Band Trio, 7:30—Announcements, police and other reports, 8—Sunset Orchestra, 9:15—Ideal Male Quartet, 10:15—Alice Townsend, soprano, 11:15—Nina Woodward, cellist, 12:15—Carroll's dance orchestra.

WGTV, New York City (435 Meters)

7 p. m.—Collegian sports results, 7:10—Maine quintet, 8:10—Pops concert direct from Symphony Hall.

WMC, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (280 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Wesley Barlow's Nicelot Hotel Orchestra, 8—Fireless Philharmonics, 8:15—Musical program, 10—Walla Walla report, closing grain markets and bushel sources, 10:30—Walla Walla's orchestra.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (258 Meters)

6 p. m.—Trianon Ensemble; Val Sherman, baritone; David Boyce, violin; 7:30—Catalin Orchestra, 8—Tropicana Orchestra, 9:15—Della Lampre, Woodlawn Theater Orchestra, 10:15—Ideal Male Quartet, 11:15—Carroll's dance orchestra.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (417 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—"Skinny and His Gang," 6:30—Band Trio, 7:30—Announcements, police and other reports, 8—Sunset Orchestra, 9:15—Ideal Male Quartet, 10:15—Alice Townsend, soprano, 11:15—Nina Woodward, cellist, 12:15—Carroll's dance orchestra.

WYCI, New York City (430 Meters)

5 to 11 p. m.—Events of the day, 7:45—Maine quintet, 8:10—Pops concert direct from Symphony Hall.

WYCI, New York City (430 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner music, 7:15—George Carney, 8—Lester White, 9:15—"The Flag on the Seven Seas," 10:15—Clarence Seaman and his Pennsylvania orchestra, 11:15—"The Flag on the Seven Seas," 12:15—Johnnie Gilligan, 1:15—Barry O'Meara and ensemble.

WYCI, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

9:45 a. m.—Service from St. John's Episcopal Church of Washington. 4 p. m.—Central Standard Time.

MONDAY IS DAY TO HONOR FLAG

Governor Fuller Sets Time for Paying Tribute to National Colors

In a proclamation which called to memory the sacrifices and idealism typified by the American flag, Governor Fuller today set aside Monday, June 14, as Flag Day in Massachusetts. The proclamation said:

"Across the vast expanse of our country there is thrown to the breezes in every community the national colors of red, white and blue, an inspiring symbol of liberty, justice, and equality. Within our Commonwealth the first flag of the United States was raised by command of General Washington, Jan. 1, 1776. Upon us of this generation rests the obligation to maintain untarnished the ideals of freedom and equality that have been bequeathed to us as Americans under the starry banner of the Republic."

"The Republic never retreats. Its flag is the only flag that has never known defeat. Where the flag leads we follow, for we know that the hand that bears it onward is the unerring hand of God. We follow the flag, and independence is ours. We follow the flag and nationality is ours. We follow the flag and oceans are ruled. We follow the flag and in Occident and Orient tyranny falls and barbarism is subdued."

"We followed the flag at Trenton and Valley Forge, at Saratoga and upon the crimson seas, at Buena Vista and Chapultepec, at Gettysburg and Mission Ridge, at Santiago and Manila, at Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, the Argonne and everywhere and always it means larger liberty, nobler opportunity, and greater human happiness; for everywhere and always it means the blessings of the greater Republic. And so God leads, we follow the flag, and the Republic never retreats."

"On this Flag Day, fragrant as it is with the memories of the sacrifices that have been laid upon the altar of our country, let us, with the high purpose of our forefathers, pledge anew fidelity to the Union and allegiance to the Government."

"By virtue of the authority given me by law, I hereby proclaim Monday, June fourteenth, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, as Flag Day, and recommend that the display of the Colors be generally observed."

Boston Rubber Men Plan Honor Dinner

To Gather in Observance of Date of Successful Germination of Brazil Rubber Seeds.

In recognition of the anniversary of the successful transfer of rubber tree seeds from Brazil to London on June 14, 1876, by Sir Henry Wickham, a group of Greater Boston rubber men will meet at the Boston Chamber of Commerce next Monday at a luncheon-meeting. Quincy Tucker of State Street, in charge of the preparations for the dinner, points out that June 14 is an anniversary of international importance, to the rubber industry.

Objects of the meeting include: honoring of the pioneers of cultivated rubber trees, which now provide 94 per cent of the world's supply of crude rubber; to decide whether there will be a New England Rubber Industry Summer Outing this year or next; to fix a date in the vicinity of Nov. 15, for the annual autumn dinner to be held in Boston.

June 14, 1876, Sir Henry Wickham won his race against time, from Brazil to Kew Gardens, London, and the perishable seeds were quickly planted in the greenhouses.

The transfer was successful. The British had never placed any restriction on the sale of rubber tree seeds as obtained from the second and subsequent generations of rubber trees in Ceylon and Malaya. That American industry appreciates the fact, is shown by a substantial contribution of money, recently cableed to Mr. Wickham, to which a Massachusetts man contributed \$1,000.

AUTOMOBILES STILL INCREASE IN NUMBER

Registrations for May Exceed Those of Year Ago

Motor vehicle registrations in Massachusetts in May continued to surpass the figures of a year ago, with 67,692 passenger and commercial cars licensed during the month, against but 50,327 in May, 1925. Registrations for the six months to May 31, 1926, totaled 655,094, the largest for any similar period ever reported. Of this total 562,982 were passenger cars. For six months ended May 31, 1925, registrations were 598,054 of which 514,167 were passenger cars.

Applications for operators' licenses during the six month period this year totalled but 51,882, against 56,115 a year ago, and licenses granted totaled 27,650, compared with 42,485 in the same period of 1925. Examinations during May this year reached 23,653, however, compared with 20,519 in May, 1925.

Registers of the Motor Registry Department reached record total for the six months' period of \$10,132,275, an increase of 42 per cent over a year ago. Slight changes in registration fees account for part of this, coupled with increases in number of registrations.

The record of registration for May and six months to May 31, 1926, compares with similar figures for 1925:

	May	May	May
Passenger cars	62,982	45,863	51,457
Commercial cars	5,588	52,112	53,887
Trucks	21	416	550
Automobiles	1,254	1,196	7,125
Motorcycle dealers	50	51	40
Licenses to operate	15,802	27,650	32,485
Examinations	27,653	25,114	27,653
Total fees	\$966,066	\$658,565	\$7,101,355
	1925	1926	

Christens Vessel



MRS. WALTER R. ABELL
Granddaughter of One of Earliest Directors of Merchants & Miners Transportation Company.

NEW COASTWISE SHIP LAUNCHED

Merchants & Miners Vessel Fairfax to Serve Boston and Baltimore

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 12.—The latest addition to the rapidly-growing fleet of modern coastwise passenger and freight vessels of the Merchants' & Miners' Transportation Company was launched from the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydocking Corporation here today.

Mrs. Walter R. Abell of Blarritz, sponsor, christened the vessel Fairfax. Mrs. Abell's grandfather, Deacon H. Miller, was one of the company's earliest directors and a steamer named in his honor plied between Boston and Baltimore about 35 years ago.

Officials of the Merchants' & Miners' Company today announced their intention of placing the Fairfax in the Boston and Baltimore passenger and freight service when construction has been completed. It is a sister ship to the Chatham, Alleghany and Berkshire which have been recently built for the company at the Newport News plant. The Alleghany and Berkshire are already in the service, the latter playing regularly between Boston and Baltimore.

The Fairfax is 368 feet in length with an approximate displacement of 7000 tons. The vessel has four freight decks and two passenger decks and like the other newly built steamers is equipped to carry, without crating, the automobiles of tourists who are taking passage on the vessels. Accommodations for 300 passengers are provided.

The Fairfax uses modern oil-fired turbines which are convertible to coal. Passenger accommodations are unusually attractive and most of the cabin are located on the promenade deck. One more vessel similar to the Fairfax and her sister ships will be built for the Merchants' & Miners' Company, thus giving within a comparatively short while a modern fleet of five coastwise vessels.

Objects of the meeting include: honoring of the pioneers of cultivated rubber trees, which now provide 94 per cent of the world's supply of crude rubber; to decide whether there will be a New England Rubber Industry Summer Outing this year or next; to fix a date in the vicinity of Nov. 15, for the annual autumn dinner to be held in Boston.

June 14, 1876, Sir Henry Wickham won his race against time, from Brazil to Kew Gardens, London, and the perishable seeds were quickly planted in the greenhouses.

The transfer was successful. The British had never placed any restriction on the sale of rubber tree seeds as obtained from the second and subsequent generations of rubber trees in Ceylon and Malaya. That American industry appreciates the fact, is shown by a substantial contribution of money, recently cableed to Mr. Wickham, to which a Massachusetts man contributed \$1,000.

AUTOMOBILES STILL INCREASE IN NUMBER

Registrations for May Exceed Those of Year Ago

Motor vehicle registrations in Massachusetts in May continued to surpass the figures of a year ago, with 67,692 passenger and commercial cars licensed during the month, against but 50,327 in May, 1925. Registrations for the six months to May 31, 1926, totaled 655,094, the largest for any similar period ever reported. Of this total 562,982 were passenger cars. For six months ended May 31, 1925, registrations were 598,054 of which 514,167 were passenger cars.

Applications for operators' licenses during the six month period this year totalled but 51,882, against 56,115 a year ago, and licenses granted totaled 27,650, compared with 42,485 in the same period of 1925. Examinations during May this year reached 23,653, however, compared with 20,519 in May, 1925.

Registers of the Motor Registry Department reached record total for the six months' period of \$10,132,275, an increase of 42 per cent over a year ago. Slight changes in registration fees account for part of this, coupled with increases in number of registrations.

The record of registration for May and six months to May 31, 1926, compares with similar figures for 1925:

	May	May	May
Passenger cars	62,982	45,863	51,457
Commercial cars	5,588	52,112	53,887
Trucks	21	416	550
Automobiles	1,254	1,196	7,125
Motorcycle dealers	50	51	40
Licenses to operate	15,802	27,650	32,485
Examinations	27,653	25,114	27,653
Total fees	\$966,066	\$658,565	\$7,101,355
	1925	1926	

ENFORCEMENT WORK INDORSED

Maine Baptists Express Gratitude for Efforts to Tighten Dry Law

ROCKLAND, Me., June 12 (AP)—Gratitude to President Coolidge and federal officials for their attempts to tighten up the prohibition law was expressed at the United Baptist convention here.

The resolution commented upon "the determined drive by the opposition to break down and destroy the Constitution of the United States" in its pronouncement of the great living issue of prohibition. It pledged hearty support to law enforcement.

Other resolutions expressed "fear and dismay at the expanding propaganda of the War Department and militaristic circles of this country to lead the minds of youth along the paths of theory and practice of militarism." Opposition was registered against the establishment of military units in colleges and secondary schools.

The Historical Society of the convention elected the Rev. T. E. Ham of Auburn president, the Rev. J. W. Brown of Gorham vice-president, the Rev. E. C. Whittemore of Waterville secretary, and George M. Graffam of Portland treasurer.

W. O. Phillips, publisher of the Rockland Courier Gazette, was elected president of the convention. The vacancy, caused by the resignation of the Rev. I. B. Moyer of Waterville, after 22 years' service as executive secretary, was filled by the election of the Rev. John S. Pendleton of Bangor. He received 173 votes to 134 for the Rev. A. D. Paul of Saco.

Other officers elected were: vice-president, the Rev. J. C. McDonald, Auburn, and O. R. Row, Rangeley;

recording secretary, the Rev. C. E. Owen, Waterville; treasurer, George H. Graffam, Portland; secretary of board of missionary co-operation, the Rev. E. C. Whittemore, Waterville; director of religious education, the Rev. Fletcher H. Knollin, Waterville.

PARK SQUARE GARAGE HEARING FOR JUNE 21

Hearing before Alfred F. Foote, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Service, on the Park Square

DEALER'S

garage permit case, which was to have been held on June 23, will be held Monday, June 21, it was announced today.

The change was made because one of the counsel could not be present on Wednesday. The subject of appeal relates to a decision of George C. Neal, State Fire Marshal, which revoked the permit granted by the Boston Board of Street Commissioners to the St. James Building Corporation and the Shearer Real Estate Trust to construct a 10-story garage at 14 and 16 St. James Avenue. The Park Square Real Estate Trust opposed the erection of the garage.

FEED CROPS REPORTED TO BE BELOW NORMAL

WAKEFIELD, Mass., June 12 (AP)—Feed crops are materially below normal and average in northern New England, a survey by the New England crop reporting service today shows. Cold weather which has delayed planting and growth of oats, barley and wheat, was reflected in their condition on June 1.

Hay prospects also have suffered and pastures and meadows have been slow to start. For the United States oats, barley and hay prospects were slightly lower than a year ago, but materially below the average.

The winter wheat outlook declined slightly from last month and was somewhat under average. It was still 36 per cent greater than last year, however, while spring wheat prospects were off materially.

COLORADO TO OBSERVE STATE SEMICENTENNIAL

DENVER, Colo., June 7 (Special Correspondence)—Commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Colorado's admission to the Union as a state, Clarence J. Morley, Governor of Colorado, has issued a proclamation setting aside Aug. 1, 2 and 3 of this year for the observance of a semi-centennial celebration.

Whether the celebration will include one signifying the completion of the Moffat Tunnel is problematical. The tunnel is not yet complete and it cannot be stated definitely that it will be by Aug. 1. A feature of the semicentennial celebration will be the national mile high air meet. Aircraft manufacturers, commercial enterprises and the United States Government will be invited to participate. Some of the world's best known flyers are expected.

PARK SQUARE GARAGE HEARING FOR JUNE 21

Hearing before Alfred F. Foote, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Service, on the Park Square

DEALER'S

COAL RAIL RATE CASE TO REOPEN

Chamber Will Take Active Part in I. C. C. Hearings at Atlantic City

The transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will take active part in the hearings at Atlantic City, beginning June 21, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, as to the reasonableness of all bituminous and semi-bituminous coal and coke rates from all points in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky to points in the middle Atlantic and New England states.

The investigation is one of the most far-reaching undertaken in recent years, and may result in increasing or decreasing New England's annual coal bill by several million dollars, in the opinion of Chamber of Commerce officials.

This inquiry dates back to March, when the New England governors' fuel committee and commercial organizations including the Boston Chamber, took formal action to bring about the reopening of the rate case.

The Chamber's chief objective in this proceeding will be to prove New England's right of access to the low volatile coal fields of West Virginia,

via the all rail routes, with reasonable joint through rates, says William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau.

More than 1,000,000 tons of certain designated sizes of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal moved into New England via the all-rail routes, for household purposes, during the present coal-burning season and that order was issued for next winter to supply the same.

Permanent joint through rates on specific sizes of low volatile coal are already applicable to certain points served by the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads.

The Chamber aims to have similar rates made operative to all points in New England and for all sizes of coal, including run-of-mine.

Supporting the plan is also the committee on fuel economy of the Chamber, which believes that competition between the Pennsylvania and West Virginia producers for New England's household business will assure an adequate supply of house-hold fuel, under all conditions and at reasonable prices.

Three other Boston Boy Scouts

were escorted to the reviewing stand to receive from Mr. Cox citations for "distinguished service" granted them by the national Boy Scout headquarters, for rescues effected during the year. The Scouts were: Richard J. Howard of Roxbury, Leo Knebel and Meredith Meyers of South Boston.

The rest of the program was made up of competition in knot-tying, fire building and water boiling, lighting fires by flint and steel or by the use of the bow and drill, signaling by Morse code and by semaphore, bugling, drumming, tent pitching and wall scaling. Interspersed with the competitive events were exhibitions both serious and comic. Among them was an exhibition by the Scoutand Fire Department, led by Chief Charles J. Tinkham.

Three other Boston Boy Scouts

were escorted to the reviewing stand to receive from Mr. Cox citations for "distinguished service" granted them by the national Boy Scout headquarters, for rescues effected during the year. The Scouts were: Richard J. Howard of Roxbury, Leo Knebel and Meredith Meyers of South Boston.

The rest of the program was made up of competition in knot-tying, fire building and water boiling, lighting

FEDERAL INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF NEW ENGLAND ANNOUNCED

Department of Commerce to Undertake to Collect and Analyze Essential Economic Facts With Assistance of New England Council

The industrial and market survey of New England states which the Department of Commerce in Washington has announced it will undertake will be the means of making available for the first time an authentic statement of the essential economic facts about this territory. John S. Lawrence, president of the New England Council, said in a statement today commanding highly the project.

The survey will be made with the assistance of the council, and is at the request of business interests throughout New England. Mr. Lawrence expressed the hope that every organization will cooperate in the enterprise that its full value may be realized.

Trade Trends Studied

Trade trends affecting the production and distribution of merchandise will be studied and analyzed by the department with particular emphasis on ascertaining where the New England products are now being sold and whether they are being distributed in their own New England market as intensively as possible.

More basic information for gauging the present and potential marketing possibilities of the area will also be collected for the benefit of national distributors.

Facts concerning the strength and character of the New England marketing area as reflected by local industry, commerce and agriculture, subsidiary trade areas, purchasing habits, buying power, proportion of different nationalities, incomes, occupations and other trends of consumer buying habit will be compiled by the department.

A thorough examination of all New England industries will be made with the idea of analyzing their present difficulties in the methods of manufacturing or of marketing their products. Examination will be made of many of the methods used, including the question of high production costs.

The question of keeping up employment steadily in place of permitting seasonal occupation to have the usual disintegrating results will receive attention. Some attention will probably be paid to the obsolescence of plants and equipment.

The relation of New England to its sources of raw materials will also be studied. Based upon these and other points, the survey will endeavor to show for each industry the conditions influencing the prosperity of New England's major activities.

The surveys which are being carried out by the department are in keeping with Secretary Hoover's drive against waste in industry. While the department realizes that markets do not lend themselves to precise measurement, it is believed that the facts obtained will enable the local national distributor to measure the demand of the New England markets more accurately than is now possible.

John M. Hager to All

John M. Hager, who has had wide experience in both the domestic and foreign field in actual market analysis and economic survey work, will co-operate with Mr. Onthank for the New England survey in an advisory capacity. He made a trip around the world investigating economic conditions. His experience extends into the sales management field both in the East and on the Pacific coast. He has just completed for the Department of Commerce a commercial survey of southeastern states which was comparable in scope to that now contemplated for New England.

Field work of examining the general and local industrial and commercial situations in New England has already been started by Dr. C. E. Artman, member of Mr. Onthank's staff. Mr. Artman has had extensive research experience in and around the city of New York, having had charge of an investigation of the most efficient methods of moving perishable goods to supply the population of New York and its environs in connection with the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of New York Authority. Mr. Artman has also done extensive research work in the field of foreign finance.

Assisting Mr. Artman in New England as marketing and industrial experts are F. F. Gerish and L. V. Alden. Mr. Gerish is also a graduate of the Harvard Business School who has been connected with the sales

H. L. Merrill, Exclusive Wraps, Gowns Millinery Kenmore 6327 346 Boylston Street Boston, Mass.

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY

C. C. WHITTEMORE
1061 Boylston Street, Boston

Ella L. Merrill
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
Wraps, Gowns
Millinery
Kenmore 6327
346 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

HENRY'S
120 Boylston St., Boston
Room 361
Tel. Beach 4259
LE MUR METHOD
PERMANENT WAVING
Marcel or "No water" waving necessary.
Safety guarantee
EXPERT SERVICE IN ALL BRANCHES OF
HAIRDRESSING.

The Louise Clothes Shop
Featuring Summer Dresses
at \$15.00 and upwards
A fine collection to choose from.

LOUISE LEVENSALOR
37 Temple Place, Boston
(Over T. D. Whitney's)

Individual Stationery
200 Printed Sheets
100 Plain Sheets
100 Printed Envelopes
\$1.00 POST PAID
ANY name and address printed on High Grade White Bond Paper on top center of card. Add 1 cent for each line. Dark Blue Ink. An ideal gift. Send \$1.00 cash, check, stamp or M. O. add 10 cents. Postage is free. Order of Denver, and parts of Washington, D. C., add 10 cents.

NONANTUM PAPER CO.
456 Newtonville Ave., Dept. 8
Newtonville, Mass.

closed in a purely statistical analysis. These often widen the spread of costs between producer and consumer—precisely the tendency which the present survey seeks to reduce.

RUBBER IMPORT PRICE STEADILY DECLINING

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Rubber import prices are on the decline, preliminary returns to the Commerce Department showing an average import price per pound during May of \$5.47 cents as compared with 79.78 cents in February, the peak price month of the year; 74.76 cents in March and 62.99 cents in April. In May last year the average price was 36.6 cents.

The figures were based on shipments moving through the ports of New York and Boston, which constituted 96 per cent of the total of 29,724 long tons of crude rubber valued at \$36,930,000 imported last month.

Washington Observations

Washington, June 12 SYMPATHY for Senator Cummins, recently defeated in the Iowa primaries, is universal on Capitol Hill. He was twice Governor of Iowa and sent to the United States Senate for three full terms. He might have renounced a fourth term and left the political arena laurel-crowned, with a defeated record. But there's a good deal of the prima donna in the average politician. He adores the limelight. He can seldom resist the lure of Washington. Voluntary retirement is repugnant to him. He comes to look upon place and power as a crowning achievement to his royal estate. He seldom quits when the quitting is good.

Albert Baird Cummings is of that ilk. Now he joins that distinguished company of senatorial colleagues who went up against the electoral buzz-saw once too often—Bursum, Calder, French, Kellogg, McCormick, Flinghuyzen, McCumber, McKinley, New, Poindexter, Sterling, Townsend, Pepper and Stanfield, to catalogue them in the order Pal Ironson ironically reeled them off in his jeremiad over G. O. P. departure from the Senate.

Jefferson Myers, Oregon Democrat, whom the President will shortly appoint a member of the United States Shipping Board, failed of election to the treasurership of his State last year. That circumstance causes a Capital Hill wag to inquire whether Mr. Coolidge is not now invading the lame-duck rights of the sovereign state.

Grace Goodine Coolidge's portrait, painted by Philip de Laszle last year, which has been hanging in the White House, will this week find its permanent place at the University of Vermont. Mrs. Coolidge was graduated at that institution, which is situated in her home town of Burlington. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, who commissioned Mr. Laszle to paint the portrait, is also a graduate of Vermont.

Chicago will turn a neat business deal on the aray-nay football game on Nov. 27, 1926. Soldiers' Stadium, the new and mammoth civic amphitheater on the lake front, in which the academy elevens will play, will seat 100,000 persons. The two academics between them will have the right to dispose of 60,000 seats. Chicago will retain 20,000 places and purchase 10,000 more from each of the service schools. The city's total allotment of 40,000 pastebonds will be put on sale at \$10 apiece, netting \$400,000. As the expense of bringing the cadets and midshipmen to Chicago and sending them home is estimated at \$250,000, Chicago stands to make \$150,000 on the game. If West Point and Annapolis receive \$2.50 apiece for the 20,000 seats assigned to Chicago, the city ought still to be \$100,000 to the good.

There's been talk that George Wharton Pepper would be heard of as Attorney-General of the United States, succeeding John Garibaldi Sargent, resigned. The President's closest Cabinet adviser doesn't seem to be thinking of quitting these parts, for he has just purchased a house in Cleveland Park, Washington, not far from Red Top, Grover Cleveland's summer White House. Another Cool-

idge Cabinet man, W. L. Mellon, has already been started by Dr. C. E. Artman, member of Mr. Onthank's staff. Mr. Artman has had extensive research experience in and around the city of New York, having had charge of an investigation of the most efficient methods of moving perishable goods to supply the population of New York and its environs in connection with the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of New York Authority. Mr. Artman has also done extensive research work in the field of foreign finance.

Assisting Mr. Artman in New England as marketing and industrial experts are F. F. Gerish and L. V. Alden. Mr. Gerish is also a graduate of the Harvard Business School who has been connected with the sales

HOME OF QUALITY
LUNCHES AND ICE CREAM
SERVICE AT ALL HOURS
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY

MILLERY
480 Boylston Street, Boston
Block of Brunswick Hotel
HATS FIVE DOLLARS AND UP
MR. ALBERT A. ALDENDORFF, Manager

FURS REFINED, REPAIRED AND RE-DYED
W. DAVIDSON
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Furs
Tailored Silk Underwear
829 Boylston Street, Boston
Kenmore 5229

Madame Taft
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
Tailored Silk Underwear
829 Boylston Street, Boston
Kenmore 5229
CLEARANCE SALE

Mrs. Watson
(formerly with Jordan Marsh Co.)
Distinctive Gowns
for all occasions,
moderately priced.
9 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
Summer Shops at Hyannis, Mass.

SLIMLINE CORSETTE
Something entirely different. Custom-made. Preserves graceful lines. Prevents "spreading," "bunched up" diaphragm, and "up and over" hips. Available in large and extra-large figures, as well as slender. Most comfortable to wear. Write for catalogues. Call and see our made-up models.

SLIMLINE CORSETTE CO.
367 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Prepare the Kiddies
for Summer

IT'S going to be warm! Kiddies will need cool undies, comfy play clothes, swimming suits, pairs and pairs of socks. Have them ready when you need them.

Our shoe specialist will advise you about baby shoes—no charge.

Two children's nurses in constant attendance in the baby shops.

Filene's, third floor

PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN COST \$1,422,103, COMMITTEE COMPUTES

(Continued from Page 1)

S. Vare (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, the successful candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination, had been only partially examined.

Committee's Calculation

The committee's calculation:

PEPPER	Representative of Pennsylvania Manu-
Cash contributions in eastern Pennsylvania	\$39,000,000
Estimated deficit in eastern Pennsylvania	125,000,000
Pepper personal campaign committee	100,000,000
Total	\$1,422,103,000

VARE

Personal expenditures listed on state required report

Disbursements of the Allegheny County Vare-Biedelman committee

Estimated deficit of this committee

Total

PEPPER

Personal campaign expenses, committee

deficits

Grand Total

PEPPER

United States Printing Plant, World's Largest, Never Closed

Runs Night and Day Every Day in the Year to Turn
Out Government Work—Employs 4000 and
Does \$12,000,000 Business Annually

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 12.—In 1861, in the early months of President Lincoln's first term, the United States Government determined to establish its own printing plant. Congress appropriated the then considerable sum of \$135,000 for the erection of a building and the purchase of machinery.

Today, besides being one of the most valuable, most productive, most efficiently operated and managed agencies of the Federal Government, it has the distinction of being the largest printing plant in the world. It occupies 17 acres of floor space, and there is urgent need for additional area. Its equipment and machinery are valued at \$750,000, and more will soon have to be added. More than 4000 employees are engaged in its departments and it produced last year more than \$12,000,000 worth of printing of every conceivable kind.

To read the report of the plant made to Congress by George H. Carter, director, or Public Printer, as he is officially known, is to become bewildered by the scope and variety of work done. A summary of notable facts and figures about the plant issued in a separate bulletin becomes almost monotonous reading, so many and remarkable are they. Here for instance are a few:

Some Interesting Figures

Salaries and wages paid out annually, \$7,690,000.

Paper used in 1925 totaled \$3,360,000 and represented 29 per cent of the cost of all work done.

A complete laboratory is maintained for the testing of all stock, materials and supplies purchased.

One billion six hundred million postal cards are printed yearly and delivered direct to postal agencies.

In the apprentice school of the present Public Printer there are 145 young men receiving intensive training in printing and all of its related trades.

It distributes, in addition to printing, 60,000,000 publications yearly and maintains a stock of 30,000,000, which includes almost every subject of human interest.

The plant, besides being the greatest book-publishing institution in the world, is also the greatest bookseller.

Over 221,000,000 money orders, each having a potential value of \$100, were printed in 1925. Not a single money order has been lost or stolen during the 18 years this office has done the work.

The paper consumption of 1925 was 42,000,000 pounds.

Fifteen tons of metal are used daily on typesetting machines.

A special plant has a monthly output of 11,500 pounds of paste, flexible glue and gums.

It has a library of 350,000 different Government publications, the largest of its kind in the world.

The plant never closes. It operates every day in the year, every hour of the day and night.

And neither last nor far from least,

HISTORY FACES SCHOOL CHANGE

American Association Out
to Alter Method of Its
Teaching

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 12 (P)—New York City today was the gathering place for seven princes of the Roman Catholic Church, the largest group of such high ranking dignitaries of that church ever assembled in this city.

Arriving from Europe, Cardinal Bonzano, envoy of Pope Pius XI to the International Eucharistic Congress in Chicago, and five other prelates yesterday entered the city with medieval splendor, acclaimed by thousands. They were welcomed officially by Cardinal Hayes of New York.

Cardinal Bonzano's colleagues included Cardinal O'Donnell, Primate of Ireland; Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris; Cardinal Relig y Casanova, Archbishop of Toledo, Spain; Cardinal Czernoch, Archbishop of Strigonio, Hungary; and Cardinal Piffi, Archbishop of Vienna, all of whom will proceed to Chicago Wednesday on a special train.

Cardinal O'Donnell arrived from Ireland on the President Roosevelt, while the five other members of the Sacred College came on the Aquitania. Fireboats saluted Cardinal O'Donnell with their high-water screens.

TEACHERS OF HISTORY TO MEET IN LONDON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 12.—The University of London Institute of Historical Research will hold a conference of professors and teachers of history in London on July 12 to 17. Many American educators and students are expected to attend. The British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, is to make the opening address. Prof. Clarence W. Alvord will preside at the meeting on American history and Sir William Ashley over the economic history section.

Many interesting social events are being arranged in connection with the conference. Viscountess Astor will hold reception and the will be others by the senate of the university, the principal and delegacy of King's Chapel, as well as many visits to interesting places. All applications for tickets as well as information should be addressed to the Institute of Historical Research, Malet Street, London W. C. 1.

GRAPE JUICE FORMULA UPHELD

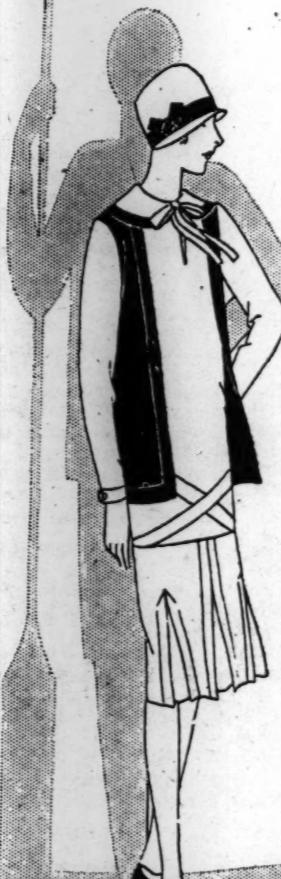
PORTLAND, Ore., June 12 (P)—Selling non-alcoholic grape juice accompanied by a formula for converting it into wine is not against the law, in the opinion of the Federal Grand Jury here, which has returned a no true bill in the case of M. F. Porter and Stephen S. Saintpolis. The Government alleged the two men had conspired to violate the prohibition laws by selling grape juice with instructions for conversion.

B. Altman & Co.

Sports Wear



JENNY



LANVIN

The Advance Paris Sports Mode

Adapted for Immediate Wear

Styles so new, they foretell the mode that will be worn next season at Continental resorts and our own Southern playgrounds.

In the smartest fabrics and colors this Summer has produced.

Illustrated Above—Two-piece frock after Jenny, combining jumper of crepe de Chine with contrasting color crepe wool skirt. Reproductions \$39.00

To the left—Costume after Lanvin with silk crepe frock in two-piece effect combined with sleeveless jacket in contrasting color wool crepe. Reproductions \$45.00

To the right—Three-piece suit after Lanvin, with short jacket and new skirt reproduced in wool crepe and blouse in crepe de Chine at \$55.00

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SPORTS APPAREL—THIRD FLOOR



LANVIN



WORTH



CHANEL

MARTIALE ET ARMAND



FIFTH AVENUE
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK

MADISON AVENUE
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

RADIO

MAINE FORCES TAKE UP RADIO

Short-Wave Transmitter Is Installed for 86th Infantry

AUGUSTA, Me., June 12—For the transmission of official military orders, a radio station will be established in the near future at the armory of the headquarters company of the 86th Infantry Brigade in this city.

Sgt. Elliott C. Goodwin has just made application to the Amateur Radio League of America, first district at Boston, to enter the headquarters company of the brigade as an amateur station and, as soon as this license is granted and the call signal assigned, this station will function as a unit in the forty-third division radio net.

The headquarters company already has all of the necessary equipment, including a 20-watt transmitter. The wavelengths that are assigned to the unit fall between nine and 90 meters. Sergeant Goodwin has requested the assignment of a wavelength between 40 and 65 meters so that a 77-B transmitter put out by the Government may be used.

Through this proposed radio station, all of the official business of the 86th infantry brigade will be carried on direct with the headquarters of the 43d division at Hartford, Conn. Messages will be sent through the air three nights each week.

According to the plans, the headquarters company of each of the three battalions of the 193d regiment at Farmington, Pittsfield and Dexter and the regimental headquarters company in Portland, as well as the headquarters company of the 86th infantry brigade will have stations through which to communicate with all of the other units of the 43d division having radio sets. Five transmitting stations are now functioning in the 156th infantry in Connecticut and five stations in the 112d infantry in Vermont. Each station is, of course, equipped with receiving sets.

Quesada Box

I understand there is on the market what is called "a vest pocket radio." As I have been unable to secure one here I am writing to ask if you know where I could purchase one. Are they satisfactory? Also do you know of any radios that do not require attachment to an antenna? I have a radio which is operating automatically, as were, without attaching it to anything at all. Any information you can give me on these questions will be most gratefully received.—K. E. G., St. Louis, Mo.

(Ans.) Such "vest pocket" radio sets as we have seen have proved to be ordinary crystal sets which work without something in the way of an antenna, ground, batteries or house current. The parts must have a radio and batteries and a local set which are sometimes contained in a single cabinet. They use from six to eight tubes and are fairly new from time to time, so that they are not as simple as they seem.

ST. LOUIS STATION INCREASES POWER

WASHINGTON, June 12—The radiodiscussion station WEW, owned and operated by the St. Louis University at St. Louis, Mo., has completed the installation of its new 1000-watt equipment, according to a letter from the department's radio supervisor at Chicago.

Station WEW first operated with a power of 150 watts on a 245-meter wavelength and has since been granted a request for increased power to 1000 watts. In a letter to the department's supervisor in Chicago, the radio department of the university stated that it wished an inspector to visit its station with a view toward ascertaining whether its new equipment meets all the requirements of the radio-communication law and regulations of the United States.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mabel S. Elkins, New York City; Mrs. Jessie C. Gamble, St. Louis, Mo.; William E. Morgan Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Mary A. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Hattie H. West, Palm Beach, Fla.

Miss Mary Karm Covington, O.; Mrs. Edith A. Butler, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Ruth M. Possell, Los Angeles, Calif.

George W. Possell, Los Angeles, Calif.; Frances Billings, Santa Monica, Calif.; Harold Hayward Paddock, Evanston, Ill.

Anita Page Weakley, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Eugenia S. Robertson, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Mabel Jones, Monroe, La.; Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Greenwood, San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs. Herbert E. Hall, Piedmont, Calif.; Edna L. Supplee, Columbus, O.

Mrs. Lydia Sayre Norris, Columbus, O.

W. R. Smith, Columbus, O.

Miss Wilma Molter, Chicago, Ill.

Harold Molter Jr., Chicago, Ill.

Miss Cecilia L. Straus, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. A. Wollner, Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Parker, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Jane E. Garner, Blackpool, Eng.

Mrs. Anne Haviland Ecclesone, Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Dorothy Philadelphia, Pa.

Katherine Mowis, Philadelphia, Pa.

David L. Stackhouse, Providence, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. MacIn, Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. Kathryn V. Leonard, Wallerley Hills, Mass.

Miss Betty Coker, Greenwich, Conn.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

John J. Flynn, C.S.B., will lecture at Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, June 14, 7 p.m. in eastern standard time, under the auspices of eight Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York. WMCA, New York City, will broadcast this lecture on 541 meters wavelength.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 14

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCK, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Stock market. Grain market.

6:45 p.m.—Weather report. Announcements.

6:45 p.m.—News of the day. 6:55 Children's period. 7:40—Sports results.

8:30—Strand Theater Symphony Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

5 p.m.—Radio review. 5:10—Events

5:20—The day and baseball scores. 5:20—Alice Heidi, talks on books for boys and girls. 5:45—Big Broadway. 6:15—Gypsies. 9:45—Andrews' Orchestra. 10:15—Bill Harrison, meteorologist. 10:45—Bill Harrison's radio news report.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (342 and 323 Meters)

5 p.m.—Hotel Lenox Ensemble. 6:30—Baseball results. 6:35—Paul A. Noffke, sports editor of the Worcester Daily News. 6:45—Theater's Choice. 7:15—Rideout, meteorologist. 7:45—Bill Harrison's radio news report.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (558 Meters)

6 p.m.—Sports talk, Ivan L. Gaddis, sports editor of the Omaha Daily News. 6:15—Music. 6:30—Police reports. 7:15—Twilight Scouts. 7:45—Bill Harrison's radio news report.

WMO, Colby, Wis. (345 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Program by the WEFAC Grand Opera Company.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (472 Meters)

5:50 p.m.—Club Trips. 6:30—Armored-mechanics. 6:45—Police reports. 7:15—Day program. 8: Popular songs. 8:45—Goldsfeld. 9:30—Emil Heimberger's dance orchestra. 10:15—Travellers Symphonic Ensemble.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)

8:30 p.m.—Howard Bullett, director. 8:45—Nets. 9:30—John C. Dinsmore, "WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WGY, Albany, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Program by Martha Biglow Russ, soprano; Edward Rice, piano. 7:15—"Big Band." 7:45—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WIAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports talk, Ivan L. Gaddis, sports editor of the Omaha Daily News. 6:45—Music. 7:15—Bill Harrison's radio news report.

WMC, Indianapolis, Ind. (527 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Howard Miller, director. 7:30—Sanderson's hour. 8: Annual Flag Day program.

WNE, New York City (924 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Dinner music; baseball scores; Stan Lee, mezzo soprano; Goldman Band Concert, from campus of New York University. 7:15—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WNEW, New York City (345 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Brown Palace String Orchestra. 7:30—Howard Tillotson, director. 7:30—Sanderson's hour. 8: Annual Flag Day program.

WPKC, Houston, Tex. (927 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Twilight concert by Mrs. Thomas Hughes Hardin, contralto.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (345 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Hotel Madison Concert Orchestra. 7:30—John Kennedy. 7:45—Ensemble. 8:—Reading Seashore Bands. 9:45—Steel Drums. 10:15—Edmund Soden, conductor.

WMCA, New York City, (341 Meters)

7 p.m.—Christian Science lecture by John J. Flynn, C.S.B., a member of the Board of Leadership of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of eight churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York.

WNGH, New York City (345 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Box Scores program. 6:45—Glenn Ballou, soprano. 7:—Courtney Hour. 8—Maj. Dent Abbot. 8:15—Janet Bush-Hickey, mezzo soprano. 8:30—John Doherty, bass. 8:45—Brauninger, soprano. 9:—In the Old Town Hall, with Volunteer Firemen's Quartet. 9:30—Perkins' Barber. 10:—Cornet Quartet. 10:30—Alfredo Salazar, Hotel Ambassador Concert Orchestra.

WNOX, Elkhorn, Tenn. (347 Meters)

5:30 p.m.—Last-minute news flashes and sport scores. 6:15—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WPKO, Corvallis, Ore. (285 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports reports and "The Oregonian." 8:30—Post Intelligencer Studio Program.

WQAC, Corvallis, Ore. (285 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Radiograms and market news interpretations. 7:45—Managing Pulletts on the Range." Prod. A. G. Lunn.

WVOC, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

5:30 p.m.—Sports news. 6:15—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WZB, New York City (345 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports program. 6:45—Glenn Ballou, soprano. 7:—Courtney Hour. 8—Maj. Dent Abbot. 8:15—Janet Bush-Hickey, mezzo soprano. 8:30—John Doherty, bass. 8:45—Brauninger, soprano. 9:—In the Old Town Hall, with Volunteer Firemen's Quartet. 9:30—Perkins' Barber. 10:—Cornet Quartet. 10:30—Alfredo Salazar, Hotel Ambassador Concert Orchestra.

WZP, Newark, N. J. (345 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports program. 6:45—Glenn Ballou, soprano. 7:—Courtney Hour. 8—Maj. Dent Abbot. 8:15—Janet Bush-Hickey, mezzo soprano. 8:30—John Doherty, bass. 8:45—Brauninger, soprano. 9:—In the Old Town Hall, with Volunteer Firemen's Quartet. 9:30—Perkins' Barber. 10:—Cornet Quartet. 10:30—Alfredo Salazar, Hotel Ambassador Concert Orchestra.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Dream Daddy and boys and girls. 7:—"Short Ago-Waves."

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports news. 6:45—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports news. 6:45—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports news. 6:45—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports news. 6:45—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports news. 6:45—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports news. 6:45—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports news. 6:45—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports news. 6:45—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports news. 6:45—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports news. 6:45—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports news. 6:45—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Sports news. 6:45—"WGJY Agricultural Program," speakers.

WZL, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

6:

SUNSET STORIES

The White-Footed Mice Move

A FAMILY of white-footed mice, or deer mice, lived in a cosy nest in a low bush near a grassy swamp. There were five in the family, Mr. and Mrs. Deer Mouse and three little mice.

The three little mice looked very much alike. If you looked carefully, you would notice that one had a little more brown on its back (this one was called Brownie) and that one had a little more white on its breast (this one was called Whittle).

"Look, look," cried Pinkie. "There is a family of flying-soul . . ."

out of a nest larger than ours!"

And sure enough, the flying squirrels were moving to a still larger nest. So Mrs. Deer Mouse visited the abandoned nest and found that it would do nicely with very little

change. She told the children to remain in the nest till she came back. Then away she ran to tell Mr. Deer Mouse about the fine big nest. She wondered what she should do if he did not wish to move, but just as she was thinking about this she saw him jump from the bush and come running toward her. He was scarcely awake yet.

"Something shook me right out of the nest," he cried. "Oh dear! oh dear! I wonder what it was."

They looked and saw a mischievous dog shaking the bush.

"Where shall we hide? Quick, my dear!" squealed Mr. Deer Mouse.

"There is a wonderful big nest, right here in this thicket," said Mrs. Deer Mouse and frisked away to the flying-squirrel's nest, where Pinkie and Whittle and Brownie were waiting.

Mr. Deer Mouse scampered after her as fast as he could run.

"Did any white-footed mouse ever have such a clever little wife as mine?" he gasped. "Well, I doubt it. My dear, you are wonderful!"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON, Paris, June 1

DRAMATIC was the week during which the franc slumped and recovered itself. From 30 it went to over 35, and then when a panic seemed about to break it went back to 30 as the result of vigorous intervention of the Government. It does not seem to have been then that the franc was 15 to the dollar and when one considered that this was the limit beyond which it could not safely drop. Since we have seen the franc, which in prewar days was worth a fifth of a dollar, sink to 20 and then to 25. As it plunged downward one prophesied that such and such a figure represented the edge of the precipice and once over it would fall perpendicularly. But always the edge of the precipice receded, and the franc touched 30 and then 35. Surely, however, there is some ultimate point at which the franc can no longer be saved, and the French politicians would do well to beware. They have the example of the mark and of other European currencies before their eyes but, unfortunately, memories are short. There has already been far too much procrastination, but it may be that the exacting of that extraordinary week of unexampled fluctuations has sufficiently impressed the authorities. They cannot hope effectively to intervene if the process which has now been continued for several years is not checked. There are genuine causes for the weakness of the franc and although there is much speculation, it is idle to blame speculation for a weakness of which it is merely taking advantage. Speculation is like a wind which may blow down an ill-constructed house; it would be folly to blame the wind—those who should be blamed are the bad builders.

Gold Reserves

When Napoleon created the Banque de France he made it independent in theory, but in practice he meant it to be subservient. "By all means let the head of the banque call himself Governor," said Napoleon, "if it flatters him to have such a title, but let him not suppose that he can set himself against the Government." The issue has never been really settled. Foreign financial experts consider that the bank should be absolutely autonomous and they have criticized the bank for permitting Edouard Herriot at the beginning of 1925 to practice occult inflation and to disguise the unauthorized emission in the weekly returns. Yet now, when the bank makes a stand against the Government and declines to put its gold reserves unconditionally at the disposition of the Government, there is an outcry against the bank, which is said to be interfering with politics. Expressions like the "Fascism of finance" have been heard. It may be that the bank was wrong in its conception of the use of the gold reserves and that the Government which desired to throw these gold reserves into the scale was right. But whatever may be the rights and wrongs, the bank is surely justified in resisting governmental demands if it considers them technically unsound. On the other hand, it may be questioned whether it was justified in endeavoring to impose political conditions in return for its aid on the French Parliament. The Government should not place pressure on the bank, but the bank should not place pressure on the Government. The doctrine is not to be disputed, but in practice, since the Governor and the

Government must collaborate, they are bound to wander a little outside their theoretical prerogatives. The Government can hardly fail to express its financial views and the Governor can hardly fail to express his political views, since politics and finance react upon each other. At any rate, there was a battle royal in the press, one side denouncing the Government for trying to coerce the bank and the other side denouncing the bank for asking for specific political assurances from the Government. Certainly any injurious use of the gold reserves would be extremely dangerous though the non-utilization in a national emergency would be foolish.

Play at Comédie Française

The Ecole Unique—that is to say, a single educational system, a ladder on which every citizen may climb from the bottom to the top—is an ideal which has long preoccupied French reformers. Probably in present circumstances its realization is impossible. The financial situation will not permit any immediate additional expenditure. But the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Lamouroux, announces that the Ecole Unique remains in the foreground of the educational program, and in an important discourse he defined the phrase which is often used without a clear conception of its significance. The Ecole Unique, he said, is a formula which is somewhat imprecise but nevertheless powerfully expresses the profound aspirations of the democracy. These aspirations can be elaborated in the two following propositions: (1) All children have an equal right to instruction at every step of the educational ladder. This right should be limited only by the intellectual capacities of the child. (2) The country should take from the lowest ranks of the people and assist them to mount to the summit those whose ambitions indicate that they are capable of becoming chiefs and savants, and so utilize all the resources, intellectual, moral, and artistic, of the Nation. Wealth should not be a passport to superior education and poverty should not be an obstacle. It is necessary to give to the child who is intelligent and who is willing to work the means of attaining no matter what degree of instruction, however lofty and however costly it may be. The fortune of his parents and the character of the school in which he begins his studies should be regarded as entirely negligible. The student should without question be given whatever financial assistance is necessary to enable him to pass from one grade to another, provided he displays a genuine aptitude. It should not, according to M. Lamouroux, be for the parents to make sacrifices—it should be the duty of the state.

Air Fleets Planned

French aviation, which has already placed so many exploits to its credit, is preparing for a season which it is hoped will be fruitful in results. Apart from such attempts as those made by Captain Fonck to cross the Atlantic, a number of feats are being prepared. As soon as the machines are ready and the atmospheric conditions are suitable, at least four exceptional flights will be begun. Captain Pelletier-Dolys, who went in a series of gigantic jumps to Tokyo, again undertakes the journey from Paris to Tokyo in only six stages. Captain Arrachart, accompanied by his brother, will, on the line from Paris to the Persian Gulf,

French aviation, which has already placed so many exploits to its credit, is preparing for a season which it is hoped will be fruitful in results. Apart from such attempts as those made by Captain Fonck to cross the Atlantic, a number of feats are being prepared. As soon as the machines are ready and the atmospheric conditions are suitable, at least four exceptional flights will be begun. Captain Pelletier-Dolys, who went in a series of gigantic jumps to Tokyo, again undertakes the journey from Paris to Tokyo in only six stages. Captain Arrachart, accompanied by his brother, will, on the line from Paris to the Persian Gulf,

CHINESE MONEY BEFOGS TOURIST

Conditions in China Make Currency of Varying Value in Every Province

By MARC T. GREENE

SHANGHAI, May 14 (Special Correspondence)—Currency complications of many sorts mystify the tourist in China today, and even the permanent resident is not always

clear just how much he is paying either in shops or restaurants or to the ubiquitous "riksha" man and taxi-driver. The rapidly changing governments, the refusal to recognize Peking at all in the south, and the general uncertainty of the whole political situation, all tend to keep currency in a very unstable condition and to give coinage a different value in every province and almost in every city.

What is known as the dollar "Mex." or Mexican, has been for years the standard currency of the Treaty Ports, and most of the rest of China. It formerly had a reasonably fixed value with reference to the "tael," which is a standard of value and not a coin; and it maintained all along the China coast and even in the interior a fairly permanent relation to the American dollar and to sterling, the rates being \$1.80 Mex., for \$1 gold. The designation arises from the fact that it was the coin introduced into China by the Spanish priests, replacing the fantastic and many-shaped currency which had done duty in the country for thousands of years.

Early Coinage

There are in many collections in China some of the first of the Mexican coins, bearing the names and bas-reliefs of Spanish kings. This factor of currency, the first of silver ever to be used in China so far as known, was soon adopted by the monarchy. About 1870, when American interest in the Orient was becoming keen, and many from the United States were taking permanent residences in China, the American Government attempted to introduce what was called a "trade dollar," and to establish it as the principal factor of exchange. But the Chinese were suspicious and the attempt was a failure.

In point of fact, the entire history of Chinese currency is keenly interesting, and the specimens of early coinage, dating as far back as 1000 years B. C., are remarkable, being in the form of knives, daggers, keys as all sorts of objects, some weighing as much as half a pound. The material was usually brass or copper; and the smaller coins with holes in the center were strong together, each string having its fixed value, somewhat as the Indian "wampum."

Mony Mints

The Chinese Mexican dollar just now is issued not only by the Government in Peking, but by that in Canton, and the provincial governments of a dozen parts of the vast country. Each bears the facsimile of a different official. Some are adorned with Chinese characters only, and others have the name of the province in English. Every ruler who has tried to govern in China has established himself in history as the sponsor of a silver dollar, if in no other way. All this, of course, creates no end of complication, especially as the rate of exchange on gold or on sterling varies daily. One arrives in Hong Kong to find the local dollar worth about 58 cents gold. If he goes to Canton he finds there another kind of dollar, worth at present about 42 cents, not negotiable only in the native city, and not acceptable in the foreign concession shops, where Hong Kong money is demanded. Moreover, Canton is full of spurious coins, the Chinese being very adept at counterfeiting. The keenness of the most humble coolie at detecting such is astonishing. Hand him a coin and he first rings it upon the pavement, then gives it a vicious bite, and probably hands it back to you. Sometimes it is necessary to tender your "riksha" man half a dozen before he will accept one; and you may be sure he is right.

"Big" and "Small" Money

Then in Shanghai another complication besets you, that of "big money" and "small money." This seems to be something new in the

day's finance, although during the war, in the Azores, there was in circulation what was known as "weak money" and "strong money," the former being the currency coined in the islands and the latter that from Portugal. In Shanghai the Mexican dollar today stands at about 55 cents gold. Tomorrow it may be a cent or two more, or it may be less. Each day's rate is posted at the innumerable money changers' shops which abound in the International Settlement. This date refers to the silver dollar, whether it emanates from Peking or from any other province.

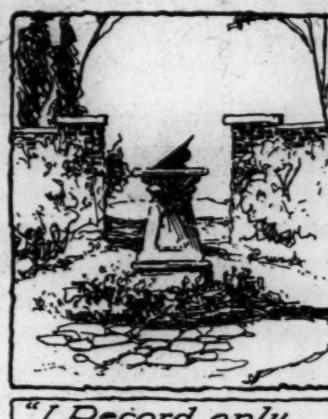
But when you come to change that dollar into smaller coinage you find yourself in a strange predicament. For the dollar, about the size of the American dollar but containing much less pure metal, is "big money," not only in size, but in value. It changes for about six of the small 20-cent pieces and a whole handful of large copper "cents." If you are purchasing anything of less value than a dollar it is necessary to inform yourself whether the price is in "big money" or "small money." Twenty cents "small money" is a 20-cent piece; 20 cents "big money" is a 20-cent piece and anywhere from 10 to 30 cents, according to the day's rate of exchange.

The coppers seem to have a value of about one-quarter of a cent gold, though they are twice as large as a United States penny. One soon acquires about a pound of them and even begins to wonder why they exist anyway. This is something no one can explain. Like other things in China, they do exist, and there is nothing more to be said. For tram fare alone are they of any value; few Europeans ride in trams in Shanghai, with thousands of "rikshas" available at 25 cents gold an hour. Moreover, at least half of the copper and a large proportion of the 20-cent pieces are said to be spurious. But the Oriental's philosophy is more or less that of David Hume, that if counterfeiters go on circulating no one is the worse. However, even in Shanghai, there is much ringing of laughter, out of what must have seemed to him a very treacherous quagmire of some sort, but was in reality only a huge jar of cold cream.

On this particular day, in making a hurried jump between towns, the members of the company scrambled hurriedly aboard the train and it was not until some time after it had started that the star suddenly missed her little pet. She immediately gave the alarm. Erelong everyone was making a hurried search through his or her belongings in an effort to locate the now doubly precious squirrel—but with no squirrel anywhere in sight!

The conductor appeared on the scene, baggage was being lifted down from the upper racks, seats were being overturned. Finally, willy-nilly, the search was abandoned and, sobered and sorrowful, the company was beginning to think of the next stop with no cheery little squirrel to enliven the oftentimes tedious lapses between cues.

Suddenly one of the younger members of the cast saw the star's brown pony coat—hanging negligently over the back of her seat—performing some curious antics all by itself. She watched it intently for a few moments, then rose hastily and walked toward it. On approaching the coat,



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Birmingham, Ala.

Special Correspondence

A STAR, at the head of her own company, was touring the southern states, where she was well known and appreciated. To begin the tedium of one-night stands, she adopted as an honorary member of her company a tiny, frisky Alabama squirrel.

How she came to be captured and made to go traveling is not known, but solemn-eyed and mischievous, he soon became the pet and "touchstone" of the entire group of players. He made marauding expeditions into the great parks of the South, tables, hazardously detours into the通俗的 ladies' garments; but his advent into the dressing-rooms of the actors, both male and female, was always haled with much merriment and hilarity. Many a time he was rescued, amid shrieks of laughter, out of what must have seemed to him a very treacherous quagmire of some sort, but was in reality only a huge jar of cold cream.

On this particular day, in making a hurried jump between towns, the members of the company scrambled hurriedly aboard the train and it was not until some time after it had started that the star suddenly missed her little pet. She immediately gave the alarm. Erelong everyone was making a hurried search through his or her belongings in an effort to locate the now doubly precious squirrel—but with no squirrel anywhere in sight!

The conductor appeared on the scene, baggage was being lifted down from the upper racks, seats were being overturned. Finally, willy-nilly, the search was abandoned and, sobered and sorrowful, the company was beginning to think of the next stop with no cheery little squirrel to enliven the oftentimes tedious lapses between cues.

Suddenly one of the younger members of the cast saw the star's brown pony coat—hanging negligently over the back of her seat—performing some curious antics all by itself. She watched it intently for a few moments, then rose hastily and walked toward it. On approaching the coat,

she turned it quickly inside out and there—O, negligent little star! O, blissful little squirrel!—snuggled comfortably in a tiny aperture of a rip in the sleeve lining, was the much-sought squirrel, his huge brown wonder-filled eyes, wholly innocent of intended mischief, gazing trustfully forth upon his kindly-intentioned hunters.

Needless to say, everyone was delighted, everyone thanked everyone else; but the star had had enough of squirrel. Then and there she decided to part with her little charge, and it is recorded to her great sense of kindness that she waited until the company worked its way back to Alabama, before turning the mite loose in his native woods.

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

DURING the recent general

strike, a landlady here realized

that the income of a fami-

ly in her furnished flat automatical

ly ceased during the strike, though

the man was not a striker.

At the end of the fortnight's stoppage she went to the man and

the two weeks' rent, and the

following week's also, to enable her

tenant, as she said, "to get straight."

The envelope she had with her

when she went for the interview had

looked to the worried man like a week's notice. It contained, however, a £5 note for the wife, who had a new baby.

Because the work of the men and

women on farms and in farm homes

is so closely related, men and women

must work together to solve success-

fully larger organization problems.

Mrs. Sewell declared, pointing out

a general trend toward such part-

nership.

"Many states have men and women

working together in the home and

community departments. Some have

women as vice-presidents of the

state farm bureau," she continued.

"I think the farmer more than other

men recognizes the need to recog-

nize the efforts of his wife as a

business partner."

Mrs. Sewell is proud that she is

herself a "dirt farmer." The title she

would prefer to write after her

name is "a farmer's wife from Indiana," she said. If she could have

two titles, she would write as a

Music News of the World

Miaskovsky's Latest Works

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow, April 25

AT A TIME when the tendency of Europe is toward "objective" and "anti-romantic" music, Russian composers continue to follow the tradition which seems to be inborn in Russian art. The realism of Moussorgsky as well as the romanticism of Tchaikovsky, which reached its height in his "Pathetic," are known everywhere. In ecstasy both are surpassed by Scriabin. Prokofoff's works are penetrated by Russian character, too. Even the most "ascetic" compositions by Stravinsky, those of the latest period of his creative activity, are not free from the national trait, notwithstanding their classical objectivity.

The inherited tendencies of every Russian composer have been deplored for the contemporary composer by the experiences of the revolution, which is on the way to it. The tendencies of the revolution, which is on the way to it, are to the Russian musical character and in another sense intensified it in many respects. No contemporary Russian composers—not excluding even the youngest, still in the period of the formation of their talent—are free from certain tendencies in their creative activity. The very conditions of life in contemporary Russia, with her vast steppes, her undeveloped industries and slow tempo of existence—give birth to the Russian musical character and provide favorable conditions for its existence and development, in connection with the general capacity of the Russian for deep and introspective thought. The revolution has brought many changes, but the end of Russian musical romanticism is not yet.

Miaskovsky as Leader

One of the most complete representatives of the contemporary Russian musical character is Nicholas Miaskovsky, who has concentrated in his works its purest essence and at the same time has subordinated it to the demands of the present time. He has not remained behind the stormy and rapid stream of contemporary music; as, for instance, Nicholas Medtner and others have done. Thanks to this, he is a leader of Russian music.

His latest symphonies—the most popular as yet is the Fifth, known in the United States by the recent performances in Philadelphia and New York under Stokowski, and in Chicago under Stock. This symphony is, nevertheless, not the most representative of Miaskovsky, because, like his Cello Sonata, it must be considered rather as a "rest" during the composer's creative search than as the real goal. This symphony differs from other Miaskovsky compositions by a calm and serene manner (proceeding from its "pastoral" and "lullaby" elements) which is nevertheless deep and original enough to furnish this work with power.

Recently Middle Europe (Prague and Vienna only as yet) has become acquainted with the most monumental composition of Miaskovsky—his Sixth Symphony (choral in its last movement). This work differs from the others in that it is symphonic and is peculiar to Miaskovsky in the extreme tension of its music. The premiere of this symphony in Moscow evoked a comparison from those remembering the premiere of Tchaikovsky's Sixth. And surely, this comparison is quite natural, though it must be limited to the inward likeness between these symphonies, and not extended to outward details. Being saturated with drama not less than the Sixth of Tchaikovsky, Miaskovsky's Sixth yields to it in beauty. The deficiency of beauty is reflected particularly in the slow movement of Miaskovsky's symphony. But this symphony has a Scherzo and a Finale of great dramatic power, unusually concentrated and at the same time unusually impressive. The Scherzo is an underground rumbling, preceding the tremendous eruption of a volcano. The Finale is a colossal picture of a struggle, heroism and sacrifice, ending with reconciliation and peace. There is in this Finale not the pathos of the personal tragedy as we see it in the Sixth Symphony by Tchaikovsky, but the objective regard of the tragic in general, in that aspect which may be experienced.

Song, Sweet Silent Prayer, 50c
(See to music, "Sweet Hours of Prayer")
By LILLIAN BARKER DURKEE
"Sweet silent prayer, sweet silent prayer,
Thou art the shining angel star,
Where thou lightest comes up to God, and the
Brings back the answer unto me."
Ask your dealer or buy mail.
Los Angeles Music Publishing Co.,
520 So. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

Manna Louise Sauter

Piano—Organ—Theory

STUDIO 320 BUSH TEMPLE

Telephone X-2413

DALLAS, TEXAS



Spend Your Piano Dollars Wisely!

Manufacturers of high-grade pianos can buy any other piano action for less than must be asked for the Wessell, Nickel & Gross action. The fact is that American piano makers prefer to pay more for the Wessell, Nickel & Gross action reflects its supremacy among piano actions.

Ask your piano dealer to show you a Wessell, Nickel & Gross equipped instrument. Insist on having the world's highest-priced piano action in the piano for your home! Then you can be certain that your piano investment will bring a lifetime of satisfaction.

WESSELL, NICKEL & GROSS
Established 1874 New York City

"When you buy an upright grand, Raynor's high-grade piano action is the standard & gross piano action."

cannot be precisely defined at the present time. There is in its first movement a contact with Beethoven. Its second movement is a magnificent sarabanda. And its third movement is a focata. There is in this work undoubtedly that which puts it in touch with the general European contemporary tendencies toward "objective" and "classical" music. But at the same time there is in it something that removes it from these contemporary tendencies. This "something," perhaps, is the peculiar Russian character which Miaskovsky cannot as yet deny without denying himself.

Castelnuovo's "Mandragola"

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Venice, May 20

IN THE musical product of the Italian school, the work of Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco has always been distinguished by a rather special character. While the best music of the new Italian composers is characterized by a frank return to the classical forms, by a progressive clarity, increasingly linear and synthetic, Castelnuovo has never ceased to evoke a profound attachment for the romantic outlook and style. In his case, it is decidedly not a question of any sort of imitation of his great models, but simply of a rather close affinity that binds his art to the musical production of the nineteenth century.

This affinity is shown in a style made up of delicate flowing melodies, of rhythms more feminine than heroic, and of harmonies that always tend to establish musical atmosphere rather than underline a short, clear and concise tale.

"Mandragola" preserves and perhaps accentuates all the essential characteristics of its author's music. The libretto is taken from one of the masterpieces of the Italian theater, the comedy of Niccolò Machiavelli, who liked to devote to belles-lettres the little leisure that his office of secretary-general to the Florentine Republic left him. However amusing in places this comedy may be, its action today seems extraordinarily slow. The libretto is spoken rather than acted. And in the episodes take place more often in the literary dialogue of the actors than in dramatic events.

Once the faults of the libretto are cited, we shall be able to see that the music also presents the same imperfections. Faced with the two big tendencies about which the musical drama has been arguing for a century—that is, one that concentrates the music into essential episodes, leaving elsewhere nothing but the spoken word; and the other, which upholds the musical continuity and unbroken illustration of the action—Castelnuovo chose the second, and proceeded to construct a vocal comedy in which melody constantly deviates into recitative, and in which the orchestra persists in a language which might, in cinematographic terms, be called "de premier plan." It must be admitted that the balance between the voice and the orchestra is admirable throughout the whole opera. But it must also be recognized that too often certain vocal effects, based largely on the delicacy of Machiavelli's language, lose their efficacy in a big theater, and that the final effect is thereby weakened.

Prologue Is Best

It is needless to give here a detailed analysis of the work, but one must mention those incidents which are the most successful from the point of view of the stage, and in which the music is most eloquently expressed. And—given that the work is comic-sentimental in character—it must straightforwardly be said that the parts in which Castelnuovo has most nearly achieved his aim, are, without question, those of a lyrical or a witty flavor. It is for this reason that the Prologue, built on a beautiful orchestral "canva" and rich in melody at once serene and comic, is the best page of the work. Here, the harmony between the words and the music is perfect. And the melodic line attains such freedom of expression that it dominates the whole volume of orchestral sound, and in itself would suffice to prove the rare natural gifts of the young Tuscan master.

The comic roles suffer from a certain uniformity. Castelnuovo has not

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

The KENSINGTON LUNCH

Southern Style \$1.00 Plate
Specializes on Fried Chicken
Other Dinners 85¢

11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. 5:30 to 7:15 P. M.
187 Boylston St., cor. Exeter (up 1 flight)

SHORE DINNER, STEAK, SALADS, LOBSTER,

PARTIES UP TO 100 PERSONS ACCOMMODATED.

Tel. 52890. Free parking. Now open.

NEW YORK

De Olde English Restaurant

14 East 41st St.

Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service.

Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day

NEW YORK

Three Attractive Tea Rooms

The Vanity Fair, 3 E. 38 St.

The Vanity Fair, 4 W. 40 St.

The Colonial, 375 5th Ave.

Dinner at 4 W. 40 St., 5:30 to 8.

MONROVIA, CALIF.

THE ARK

"SAFETY" DINNERS AND LUNCHEONS

Quality and Service Our Motto

Foothill Blvd. & 8th Ave., East of Double Drive

LOS ANGELES

AILEEN TEA ROOM

Luncheon 11 to 2

4TH FLOOR BRACE SHOPS

557 S. 7TH STREET

VANNUCK 1871

DUNKIN 3098

CASA FELIPE

Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner

Soda Fountain—Banquet Room

2614 W. 7th

Fritz-Carlton

Boylston and Hemenway Streets

BOSTON

Orchestra of Eight SYMPHONY PLAYERS

Agide Jacchia Conductor

Refreshments

Pops

NEXT SUNDAY CONCERT—JUNE 20 RUSSIAN PROGRAM

MON., JUNE 21, REQUEST NIGHT

Tables \$1; Bal. \$1, 75¢, 50¢; Adm. 25¢ (no tax)

New York Hotel Iroquois

44th St., between 5th and 6th Aves.

Rooms \$3.50 per day and up

M. E. FRITZ, Pres. and Treas.

WALLACE A. ARIEL, Mgr.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be interested in our

SPECIAL SUNDAY LUNCHEON

70¢

New York Hotel Iroquois

44th St., between 5th and 6th Aves.

Rooms \$3.50 per day and up

M. E. FRITZ, Pres. and Treas.

CONRAD C. SOEST, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

Metropolitan

ENDING SATURDAY

RAYMOND GRIFFITH

"WET PAINT"

CANTOR ROSENBLATT

[He does not appear Friday eve-

ning nor Saturday afternoon]

NEXT WEEK

8 SHOWS IN ONE

Including Paramount's

"THE RAINBOW"

"THE SPARKS"

"GINGHAM REVUE"

GRAND CAFE

256 Huntington Avenue

142 Massachusetts Avenue

Boylston Street at Washington

4 Brattle Square, Quincy House

Quick Bistro No. 1-31 Brattle St.

Quick Bistro No. 2-21 Kingston St.

BOSTON

In Cambridge at 22 Dunster Street

1420 Massachusetts Avenue

GRUMLAN'S EGYPTIAN HOLLYWOOD

29 TWICE DAILY

8:10

MARY PICKFORD SPARKS

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

"THE BLACK PIRATE"

2 Sid Grauman Preludes

HASKELL THEA., Haskell and Elmer Sts.

Tel. H-8596

SALLY O'NEILL, FORD STERLING, and CHARLES MURRAY in

"Mike"

On the Same Bill

Motion Pictures LOS ANGELES

CAPITOL THE VOLGA BOATMAN

CONCERT ORCHESTRA

Week of June 14

Motion Pictures DALLAS, TEX.

GRUMLAN'S EGYPTIAN HOLLYWOOD

On the Same Bill

MARY PICKFORD SPARKS

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

"THE BLACK PIRATE"

2 Sid Grauman Preludes

HASKELL THEA., Haskell and Elmer Sts.

Tel. H-8596

SALLY O'NEILL, FORD STERLING, and CHARLES MURRAY in

"Mike"

On the Same Bill

Motion Pictures LOS ANGELES

CAPITOL THE VOLGA BOATMAN

CONCERT ORCHESTRA

Week of June 14

Motion Pictures LOS ANGELES

THE HOME FORUM

Shevchenko, Ukrainian National Poet

TARAS SHEVCHENKO, peasant, painter, poet, idealist and reformer, had no easy time of it while on earth but out of his struggles there bloomed some of the most exquisite songs the Ukraine has ever known, out of his rebellion against the oppression of his people, the most heroically impassioned poems, and out of his dreams and his vision came finally the liberation of his beloved land almost a century later.

Shevchenko early manifested a talent for drawing, but all of the rural education was in the hands of the priesthood and they soon discovered his aptitude for running errands and chanting psalms and made use of him in that way, to the utter neglect of his talent, except what he was able to do by himself.

His home life was not happy. His people were slaves and there was little he could do to help himself, but all the while his genius was ripening and clamoring for expression. During his leisure moments he would select some charming nook out in the woods and improvise a gallery by hanging his drawings and sketches on trees and shrubs a la Orlando and lie there admiring them to his heart's content.

It chanced that his master decided to go to St. Petersburg and took the lad with him to act as a sort of page. This gave Shevchenko an opportunity to visit the public gardens, where he would stand transfixed for hours gazing upon the beautiful fountains of statuary. There he soon fell to copying on paper with great zest and appreciation. And it was in these gardens that he one evening made the acquaintance of a well-known painter, a countryman of his by the name of Soschenko, who was instrumental in starting him upon his career as a painter.

Soschenko saw at once that Shevchenko was no ordinary artist and immediately introduced him to Gregorovich, secretary of the Academy of Arts at the time. Through these two he met other prominent men, among them his countryman Eugenii Grebenko, a prominent man of letters, the famous painter Brulov, and the greatest literary light of that day, the critic Zhukovsky.

These people immediately set about making plans for Shevchenko to enter the academy, but as he was a slave, nothing could be done without the consent of his master Englehardt, who offered to sell him for twenty-five hundred rubles. The amount seemed staggering, but the problem was solved by the most famous Russian painter of the day, Brulov, painting a portrait of the equally famous writer Zhukovsky. The portrait was sold for exactly twenty-five hundred rubles and Shevchenko's freedom purchased forthwith, and he became a student at the Academy of Arts and the favorite pupil and friend of Brulov. But after all Shevchenko was des-

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1898 by MARY BAKER EDDY
*An International Daily
Newspaper*

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions \$1 per year, postpaid to all countries; One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABOT, Editor
Correspondents reporting the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired, it must be accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of the Associated Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use of its publications, telegraph and local news credits to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of reproduction of special distinction herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science reading rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are invited to subscribe to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remaining copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Domestic Foreign

14 pages..... 4 cents 2 cents

16 pages..... 6 cents 3 cents

18 to 24 pages..... 6 cents 4 cents

25 to 32 pages..... 8 cents 5 cents

32 pages..... Parcel Post rates 5 cents

Remaining to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

Boston: 2 Adelphi Terrace, London: 270 Madison Ave., New York: 22-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Eastern: 270 Madison Ave., New York: 22-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Western: Room 408, 322 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

North: California Room 200, 525 Market Street, San Francisco.

Southern: Los Angeles Building, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York: 270 Madison Ave., Philadelphia: 309 Fox Building, Cleveland: 1655 Union Trust Building, Detroit: 455 Book Building, Chicago: 1458 McCormick Building, Kansas City: 705 Commerce Building, San Francisco: 525 Market Street, Los Angeles: 228 Van Nuys Building, Seattle: 763 Empire Building, Portland, Ore: 1022 N. W. Bank Building.

London: 2 Adelphi Terrace, Paris: 56 Faubourg St. Honore, Florence: 11 Via Magenta.

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

Published by

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

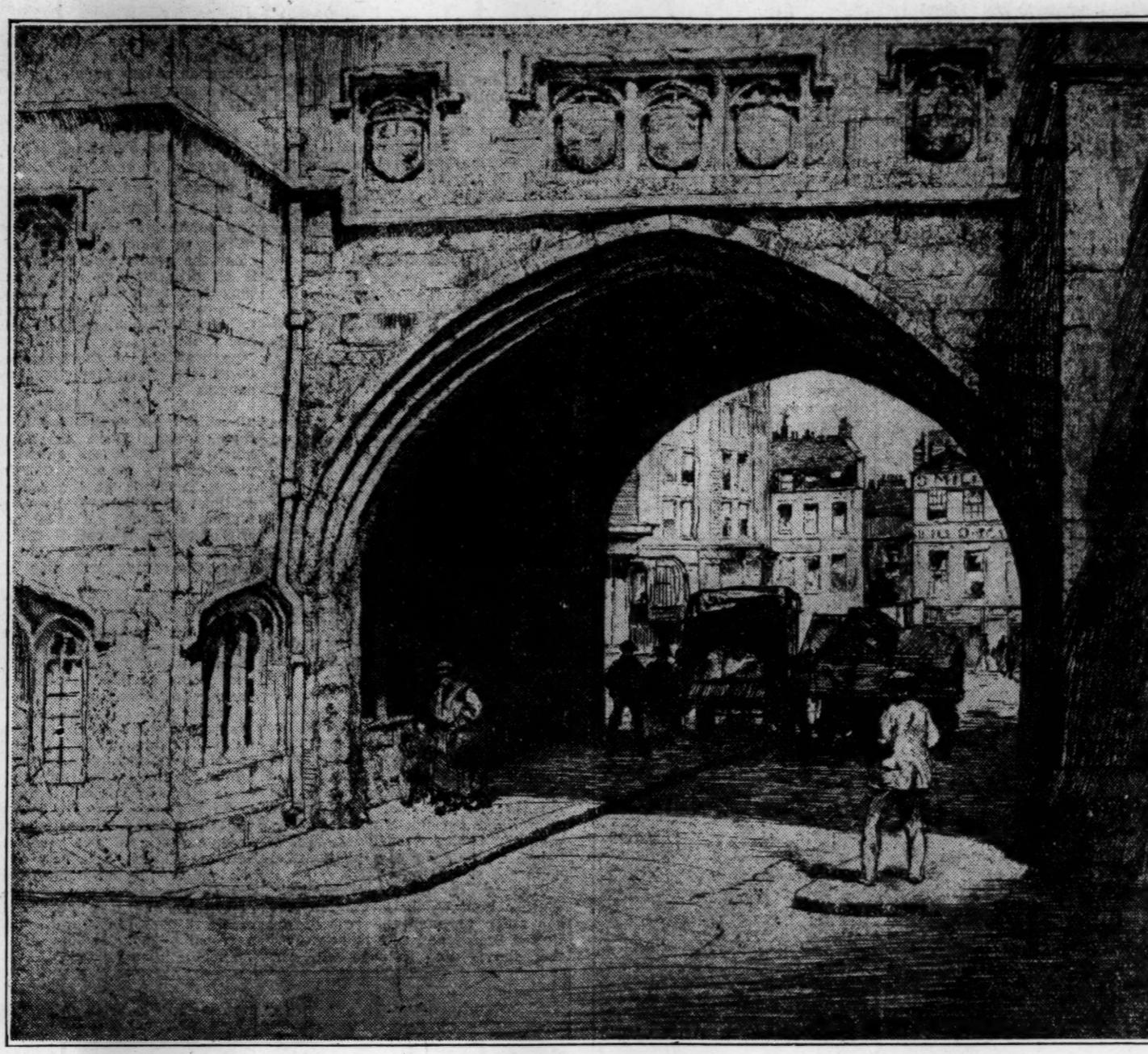
Publishers of

The Christian Science Journal

Christian Science Sentinel

Le Herold de Christian Science

Christian Science Quarterly



Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

St. John's Gateway, Clerkenwell, London. From an Etching by Dorothy Wooldard

The Violet

Down in a green and shady bed,
A modest violet grew,
Its stalk was bent; it hung its head,
As if to hide from view,

And yet it was a lovely flower,
Its colour bright and fair;
It might have graced a rosy bower,
Instead of hiding there.

Yet there it was content to bloom,
In modest tints array'd;
And there diffus'd its sweet perfume,
Within the silent shade.

Then let me to the valley go,
This pretty flower to see;
That I may also learn to grow
In sweet humility.

Jane Taylor.

The Mesa

They call it "the Enchanted Mesa," this island of ochre rock set in a sea of light, higher than Niagara, bevelled and faced straight up and down as if smoothed by some giant trowel. . . . The whole region is an Enchanted Mesa, a Painted Desert, a Dream Land where mangle past and present? save the one which has furnished Miss Dorothy Wooldard with such an admirable motif for one of her London prints.

Miss Wooldard has a happy gift of viewing her subject from a singularly effective and attractive angle, while giving unto Caesar that is due unto Caesar, does not allow the due to the glorious old structure the vitality of a present-day scene.

If it had been a composition instead of a faithful portrait, the problem before the artist could not have been solved in a more decorative manner, and with a more adequate balance of structural features, of light and shadow. The sun on the somewhat commonplace houses at the back, the dark, heavy vaulting under the archway, the woman and child on the left just emerging into light, and the fellow in the foreground in the full blaze of the sun. And above it all, in all the beauty and dignity of past centuries, the handsome, massive bulk of St. John's, the weathered masonry and ornamental arms of which have been furnished with due appreciation of essential features.

I venture to say not a hundred travelers see Acoma's Enchanted Mesa in a year. . . . They tell you outside that it is a hard drive, all the way from twenty-five to thirty miles to Acoma. . . . For once western miles are too short. The drive is barely eighteen miles and as easy along a paved city street as . . . The desert seems alone for all . . . the red-winged blackbirds, thousands of them, whistling sheer joy of life along the overflow swamps of the irrigation canals. . . . Set out early in the day, and you escape the heat. Sun up; the yellow-throated Meadowlarks lifting and tossing their liquid gold notes straight to heaven; the desert flowers such a mass of gorgeous . . . bloom as dazzle the eye—cactus, . . . red and gold and carmine, wild pink, scarlet poppy, desert geranium, little shy, dwarf, miniature English daisies . . . who said our Southwest was an arid waste? It is our Sahara, our Morocco, our Algeria; and we have yet to discover it in its beauty.

The figures in the picture, however, belong to an earlier day of traveling, when the children of Israel were marching through the desert to the promised land. Men of every caste and creed, with turbans of every shape and hue—Parsees in frock coats, cotton trousers, and shiny fish-shaped hats; erect Punjabi Mussulmans with a swagger; soldiers in khaki wearing khaki turbans; white-clad bearers watching over their sahib's belongings like anxious hens over their brood; coolies staggering along with enormous loads balanced on their heads; a family squatting on the platform, and from its mother's arm two large black eyes set in a tiny brown face surveying the scene.

No one hurries; no one is impatient. It is doubtful whether the equivalent of the phrase "to catch a train" or "to miss your train" exist in the vernacular. In India you go to the "vettashun," and if you have missed your train you squat on the platform and sleep, eat and exchange views with your neighbors until the appearance of another train. You are always sure of having neighbors, however small the station, because here a station is almost as much a social meeting place as a means of coming and going. In fact, many up-country stations at a first glance look like some sort of open-air hostel.

When the train arrives, innumerable hawkers collect like flies round the carriage window. A man with sticky sweets in a wire cage balanced on his head, his wicker show stand tucked under his arm; a little Hindu boy with English magazines of doubtful age; men with trays of oranges, guavas, grapes, crying their wares in that ascending sing-song that trails off on a questioning note. At Jhansi a man sells dolls of all sizes; dressed in the gaudiest colors and braids, they sit stiffly on a tray poised on his head.

One particular scene will always remain with me. A gravel platform under the white hot glare of a noon-day sun; scarlet flowers, and two white sleeping figures stretched out on the ground. A little boy is splashing under the pump. A tongue draws up outside the railings, and deposits its burden of veiled ladies. Like gayly plumed birds, in their green, red and yellow draperies, they flutter onto the platform and, with much jingling of bracelets and whispering, squat down in a circle. From the branch of a pipal tree is swinging a baby monkey, while its father, a wise and wizened face, sits at the trunk of the tree watching the train.

But of men, what would you tell me, Me, who know so much?
Far too much! and you know nothing;

Why, you understand
Nothing of what men are doing
Now in my dear land.
But I know and I will tell you,
Tell you without end . . .

When you talk with God tomorrow,
Look you tell Him, friend.

F. A. S.

Disease Unreal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT constitutes reality is a question to be settled by all who would understand Life and its meaning. If the so-called material universe, including mortals, with its manifold changing conditions, be regarded as real, then the conclusion will follow that the conditions of sin, sickness, and death, which accompany human experience, are likewise real. If, however, there be put to those who accept materiality as real, the question, Did God create the ills which beset mankind? a negative answer will probably be returned; or, at least, there will be hesitancy in charging God with such imperfected handiwork. If, however, reality be defined as that which pertains to God and His perfect spiritual universe, a basis for discussion is had upon which the whole structure of reality may be erected.

Christian Science is clearing up the problem of reality for all who will examine its teachings, prayerfully and with an open mind. "All reality," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 472), "is in God and His creation, harmonious and eternal. That which He creates is good, and He makes all that is made. Therefore the only reality of sin, sickness, or death is the awful fact that unrealities seem real to human, erring belief, until God strips off their disguise." Here, in brief sentences, is set forth the whole problem in words of surpassing clarity. Since God is the creator of all that truly exists, and all His creation is good, as the Scriptures proclaim, then evil of whatever phase or type is unreal; that is, evil is not of God's creation, hence has no existence.

In the light of this logic it will be seen how tragic is mortals' willingness to accept the claims of matter, with its diseases and constrictions, as necessary accompaniments to human experience, from which there is no escape. Is it any wonder that mortals greatly rejoice when learning the truth about this all-important situation; that in the joy of their new found freedom they express profound gratitude for their release; that they rejoice and are "exceeding glad"? None can measure the weight which will be lifted from the shoulders of humanity when the truth dawns upon him. How could he have more plainly denounced the type of evil which his tormentors expressed? The offspring of evil, the devil, could possess no reality or element of truth. Likewise, sin and sickness, with which he found mankind hampered, he denounced and destroyed, since they had no legitimate place in the realm of reality.

"Evil is unreal because it is a lie," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 527 of "Science and Health," "false in every statement." That which emanates from a falsehood can possess no quality of truth or reality. On this basis the illusions called sin and disease are destroyed. Thereby do mortals gain something of the freedom which belongs to the children of God. In proving evil unreal, man's true status becomes manifest. As thought becomes leavened with Truth, the facts of being, of God's spiritual universe, are visualized, and material conditions lose something of their seeming substantiality. When the vision is wholly spiritual, materiality will have entirely disappeared.

cidias," and "Comus," poems of Milton's . . . most spontaneous and happy moods, contain descriptive touches of the most delicate and telling kind; phrases that seem to preserve the very bloom and fragrance of the season. . . . Collins and Thomson contributed each in his way toward the development of the English feeling for Nature, but it is not until we open Gray's letters that we come upon the love of Nature for her own sake, which includes the rugged hills, the wild and solitary waste, the lonely and awful mountain recesses. Gray had this deep and genuine feeling for Nature, but the time had not come for its adequate expression. Unlike the earlier poets of the eighteenth century, Cowper looked directly at Nature and saw and reported her phenomena with absolute sincerity. . . . Simplicity led him back to Nature and made him one of the fresh springs of modern English poetry.

To Burns the very air was charged with poetry, and his heart responded to every appeal made to his imagination. . . . It was reserved for Wordsworth to strike a deeper note in the treatment of Nature than had yet been heard in poetry. . . . It was reserved for him not only to see Nature clearly but to interpret it as a sublime symbol of truth. . . . Wordsworth remains unrivaled among his contemporaries and his successors in the fulness . . . and completeness of the expression it gained at his hands.—Hamilton Wright Mabie, in "Short Studies in Literature."

To Burns the very air was charged with poetry, and his heart responded to every appeal made to his imagination. . . . It was reserved for Wordsworth to strike a deeper note in the treatment of Nature than had yet been heard in poetry. . . . It was reserved for him not only to see Nature clearly but to interpret it as a sublime symbol of truth. . . . Wordsworth remains unrivaled among his contemporaries and his successors in the fulness . . . and completeness of the expression it gained at his hands.—Hamilton Wright Mabie, in "Short Studies in Literature."

Chintz

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Though I may not understand
The leisure of the sea.

My city chamber

Reverberates for me . . .

I have purchased cool green

Chintzes, like sea-foam;

There is a salt tang

In my square home.

These are wistaria panels
And climbing, trellised roses;

I shall have a tanned cheek

When the summer closes;

Or if I am not browned

With sun and salt air,

I shall have had high holiday

In a kingdom that is fair.

Isabel Fiske Conant.

Castles and Sierras

Every one is aware that there are no castles in Spain. Nevertheless, the first thing I saw by daylight in Spain was a castle with turreted tower and all—at Medina del Campo, the junction for Lisbon. And next was a walled town with about a hundred little castles in its walls—Avile, a city which seemed to have been flung down on the mountainside, complete and perfect . . .

The railway runs high among mountains for hundreds of miles, crossing torrents and penetrating pine forests and avoiding the snow-line, until it descends into Madrid—Madrid itself is half a mile

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application. Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent, 107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station, BOSTON, U. S. A.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Reviving the Classics

The Greek Point of View, by Maurice Hutton. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 7s. 6d.*Prairie Culture in Greece*, by H. J. Rose. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.*Hellas. Travels in Greece*, by George Brandes. Authorized translation by Jacob W. Hartmann. New York: Adelphi Company. \$2.50.*The Eumenides of Aeschylus*, translated from the original verse by Gilbert Murray. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. 90 cents.*Over against the universal decline—not to speak of a threatened eclipse—of the classics in educational systems, there seems to be working out a counter-movement of large proportions and large significance. Both the educational world and the upper levels of the reading public are repossessing themselves of the classical heritage through translation and interpretation of Greek and Roman thought. Is not one of the contemporary best-sellers a sprightly modernization of less a personage than Helen of Troy? Are not courses in the English versions of the classics multiplying in both colleges and secondary schools? And is not the latest announced educational venture the plan at the University of Wisconsin to organize an entirely new course for a select body of students who in their first year will devote themselves to scrutiny of Greek civilization? We have lost the languages—most of us—but we are gaining more perhaps than is realized in a thoughtful adaptation of the classic heritage to modern uses.**The Greek Point of View**Of this widespread movement (which in a sense is a revival) the four volumes before us reveal an excellent cross section. Obviously, as the title indicates, Principal Hutton's "The Greek Point of View" is the most comprehensive. In his survey of such subjects as "The Greek City-State," "Virtue and Art," "Hellenism in Character," and "Hellenism in Language" (to select four of the 10 chapter headings) what the author contributes to the oft-treated topics is intelligent comparison between the ancient Hellenic and the modern points of view. Something of the keynote and method of his approach is indicated in his opening words:**"It is an idea of Plato's, in whom are anticipated all the ideas dominant in our own civilization, that a nation's character and happiness alike depend upon its form of government. Aristocracy, according to Plato, must be the best form of political society, because in the realm of morals, aristocracy . . . must be the principle of an honest man's private life. Democracy for the same reason, he thinks, must be a false political system, because, implying the equality of men, it implies also the equality of instincts and of qualities."**So, in the particularly illuminating chapter on language, after keen analysis of Greek concepts as embodied in certain crucial words, he observes that "a Greek resented the explanation of action by the words instinct, impulse, nature, consciousness or subconsciousness; he wanted to understand everything, especially himself"—a conclusion which contemporary thinkers may profitably ponder.**Modern Contrasts**For the hurried reader Professor Hutton, with truly commendable professorial method, has recapitulated his findings in an epilogue: "The Greek point of view, as it appears in politics, character, literature and language, seems to resolve itself . . . somewhat as follows: Individualism as against collectivism; intellectual rather than moral force; humanitarian, so far as comparable with scientific self-interest; the spirit of thought, reflection, debate, as opposed to action; the tendency in language to art." Such summaries one may find elsewhere, indeed; but nowhere else shall we derive such rich allusions to modern literature illustrating the salient differences between Greek and modern thought. It is this feature which gives this book unusual value.**Something of the same purpose, with anthropological emphasis, is embodied in Professor Rose's "Primitive Culture in Greece," designed, as he announces, "for those general readers who are interested in the history of mankind and wish to learn more of that race without which European civilization would not have been." To achieve his aim of "popularization" in the best sense, he clears the way in an introductory chapter, "To Avoid Misunderstandings," in*

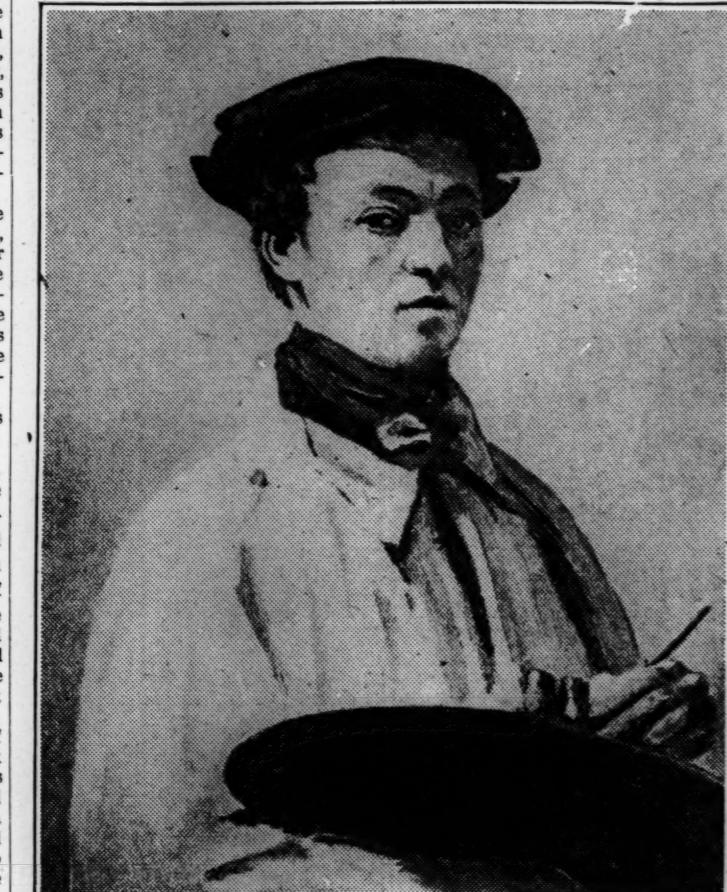
supported by profound knowledge and insight.

As a supplementary concrete illustration of that culture which these three volumes seek to interpret comes Gilbert Murray's most recent rendering of Greek drama. As everyone knows, the Regius professor of Greek at Oxford is the most distinguished translator of our time; and as many know his transformations of Greek drama into rhymed English verse that beats with the modern pulse constitute a battleground for scholars. On the merits that controversy this is not the place to indulge opinion. It is sufficient to say that however much he may have read later thought—and himself—into ancient drama, specifically into Euripides, we are glad to welcome Professor Murray's domestication of Aeschylus for all that it may be worth. And from the nature of the operation of this work itself, at the title, which turns out to be ambiguous, but the author possesses learning and has assembled many important facts.

Dr. Brandes in Greece

*Dr. Brandes's volume is a blend of these two preceding studies, being in addition written from the standpoint of the present-day traveler who visits the ancient land with considerable background of literature and history at his command. The nature of his observations may be inferred from his introduction to the first of his five sections, "Homer":**"He who has beheld the tall isles of Greece has some idea of the nature of ancient Hellas. He breathes in its pure clean air, feels its sunlight, which burns and tans—burns mildly, tans pleasantly—walks through its groves of olive trees, drives beneath its palms, its ephresses, its fig trees with green figs, by paths bordered with hedges of hardy cacti . . ."**"He whose eyes have rested on the dark, slender men of modern Greece, and on their peasant girls, with their free, elastic tread, and on their little ones with their fiery black eyes—these children that still bear the names Aristidi and Aristoteli—has had a glimpse at the appearance of the ancient Greek country-dwellers . . ."**"For Homer has depicted conditions that remain the same forever."*

Arresting Impressions

*From such vantage ground he records many an arresting impression written with the felicity and vigor of phrase which has made him one of Europe's leading men of letters for a half century. In the fourth section, "Hellas. Past and Present" he rises to eloquence and at times almost to rhapsody over the supremacy of Athens in ancient civilization.**The final section, "The Collapse of Greece," is a distinct anti-climax from every point of view, marred as it is artistically by cynicism and prosaic disillusionment. Such a chapter belongs in a different kind of book. It is journalistic. But to some, doubtless, the whole volume would seem glorified journalism; to others—because of its lack of coherence—a series of pensées. To every thoughtful reader it must seem the best kind of impressionism—that**"Corot With a Palette," a Self-Portrait Reproduced From "Corot," by Marc Lafargue, the Latest Title in Dodd, Mead & Company's Series of "Masters of Modern Art."*

English Interior Decoration

English Rooms and Their Decoration at a Glance, by Charles H. Hayward. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.*When rooms isolate a subject of arts, such as English rooms, they cannot help eventually connecting it up with the many events of the time, irrele-**ntly as it might seem at first glance. Invariably one picks up a book, such as the present one, to find reasons for reaching for the occurrence of a style in chairs, wall panels, and other details. When buildings were used primarily for purposes of defense, as were the early Norman castles, decorative details were incidental to the need of obtaining security and safety. The main hall was the center of living, the first English interior used for domestic purposes. The treatment of the interior was austere, with the fewest possible accoutrements to add to the comfort of daily life. For decoration there was the stone arch and the adornment with chevron carving.**The next tendency in decoration**was in the direction of increased comfort. The hall was still the chief room of the building. There was still little privacy in the distribution of apartments. There was the central fire-place for heating. Furniture was scarce. Garrets were added for the serving people's quarters. Even through the Tudor-Gothic period, the hall continued to be the chief room in the house. There was pride in the building of elaborate timbered roofs. Mixed motifs were employed in the paneling with**medallions carved in. Tapestries were hung for adornment of the walls.**Elizabethan Interiors**In the Elizabethan interior there was great vigor in the decoration. Spaces were crowded with every possible design to produce an effect of richness and magnificence, though it may be incorrect in the matter of adhering to tradition. There is free use and adaptation of classical motives. Coats of arms, friezes, interlacing wall panels, carved foliage patterns, carved vases, finials contributed to the exuberance of ornamentation.**Christopher Wren**Following close upon Jones was the important influence of Christopher Wren, who also imposed an individual character upon the architecture and its adornment of that century. Grinling Gibbons established a new school of carving. "The keynote of his work was a feeling of impassiveness, which, although not lifeless, or dull, was not obtrusively bold or extravagant. The whole effect was to be imposing, stately, dignified." And then came another sweep of ornamentation in the early Georgian period, which was theatrical in decoration and emulation of the exuberance of the architecture of the Italian Renaissance.**Mr. Hayward has stated clearly and differentiated satisfactorily the characters of these various periods. The subject is not easy for the layman to grasp at first because of its detailed and elaborate character. It is clarified considerably by profuse illustrations.**Christopher Wren**With Inigo Jones, there was elimination of the Gothic tradition, and an adaptation of the Palladian style.**The hall, the central and all-important room of medieval times, was diminished in importance. The long corridor was developed for the sake of reaching rooms without passing through others. The staircase was elaborated, the number of private rooms increased, and so there resulted what characterizes the home of today. Inigo Jones raised the**standard of English architecture from the indefinite character that it had previously. He refined the established style and set certain forms that were to be followed. He was too much absorbed in the matter of adhering to tradition. There is free use and adaptation of classical motives. Coats of arms, friezes, interlacing wall panels, carved foliage patterns, carved vases, finials contributed to the exuberance of ornamentation.**The tendency toward overelaboration**was modified in the subsequent developments of the Jacobean period. The device of the panel was distorted and manipulated in every possible way. The stretches of paneling were broken with pilasters designed with interlacing strap work, "S" scrolls, and soon doors were decorated in an elaborate scale.**Similarly ceilings and mantels, the latter elaborated often to the point of being grotesque.**With Inigo Jones, there was elimination of the Gothic tradition, and an adaptation of the Palladian style.**The hall, the central and all-important room of medieval times, was diminished in importance. The long**corridor was developed for the sake of reaching rooms without passing through others. The staircase was elaborated, the number of private rooms increased, and so there resulted what characterizes the home of today. Inigo Jones raised the**standard of English architecture from the indefinite character that it had previously. He refined the established style and set certain forms that were to be followed. He was too much absorbed in the matter of adhering to tradition. There is free use and adaptation of classical motives. Coats of arms, friezes, interlacing wall panels, carved foliage patterns, carved vases, finials contributed to the exuberance of ornamentation.**The tendency toward overelaboration**was modified in the subsequent developments of the Jacobean period. The device of the panel was distorted and manipulated in every**possible way. The stretches of paneling were broken with pilasters designed with interlacing strap work, "S" scrolls, and soon doors were decorated in an elaborate scale.**Similarly ceilings and mantels, the latter elaborated often to the point of being grotesque.**With Inigo Jones, there was elimination of the Gothic tradition, and an adaptation of the Palladian style.**The hall, the central and all-important room of medieval times, was diminished in importance. The long**corridor was developed for the sake of reaching rooms without passing through others. The staircase was elaborated, the number of private rooms increased, and so there resulted what characterizes the home of today. Inigo Jones raised the**standard of English architecture from the indefinite character that it had previously. He refined the established style and set certain forms that were to be followed. He was too much absorbed in the matter of adhering to tradition. There is free use and adaptation of classical motives. Coats of arms, friezes, interlacing wall panels, carved foliage patterns, carved vases, finials contributed to the exuberance of ornamentation.**The tendency toward overelaboration**was modified in the subsequent developments of the Jacobean period. The device of the panel was distorted and manipulated in every**possible way. The stretches of paneling were broken with pilasters designed with interlacing strap work, "S" scrolls, and soon doors were decorated in an elaborate scale.**Similarly ceilings and mantels, the latter elaborated often to the point of being grotesque.**With Inigo Jones, there was elimination of the Gothic tradition, and an adaptation of the Palladian style.**The hall, the central and all-important room of medieval times, was diminished in importance. The long**corridor was developed for the sake of reaching rooms without passing through others. The staircase was elaborated, the number of private rooms increased, and so there resulted what characterizes the home of today. Inigo Jones raised the**standard of English architecture from the indefinite character that it had previously. He refined the established style and set certain forms that were to be followed. He was too much absorbed in the matter of adhering to tradition. There is free use and adaptation of classical motives. Coats of arms, friezes, interlacing wall panels, carved foliage patterns, carved vases, finials contributed to the exuberance of ornamentation.**The tendency toward overelaboration**was modified in the subsequent developments of the Jacobean period. The device of the panel was distorted and manipulated in every**possible way. The stretches of paneling were broken with pilasters designed with interlacing strap work, "S" scrolls, and soon doors were decorated in an elaborate scale.**Similarly ceilings and mantels, the latter elaborated often to the point of being grotesque.**With Inigo Jones, there was elimination of the Gothic tradition, and an adaptation of the Palladian style.**The hall, the central and all-important room of medieval times, was diminished in importance. The long**corridor was developed for the sake of reaching rooms without passing through others. The staircase was elaborated, the number of private rooms increased, and so there resulted what characterizes the home of today. Inigo Jones raised the**standard of English architecture from the indefinite character that it had previously. He refined the established style and set certain forms that were to be followed. He was too much absorbed in the matter of adhering to tradition. There is free use and adaptation of classical motives. Coats of arms, friezes, interlacing wall panels, carved foliage patterns, carved vases, finials contributed to the exuberance of ornamentation.**The tendency toward overelaboration**was modified in the subsequent developments of the Jacobean period. The device of the panel was distorted and manipulated in every**possible way. The stretches of paneling were broken with pilasters designed with interlacing strap work, "S" scrolls, and soon doors were decorated in an elaborate scale.**Similarly ceilings and mantels, the latter elaborated often to the point of being grotesque.**With Inigo Jones, there was elimination of the Gothic tradition, and an adaptation of the Palladian style.**The hall, the central and all-important room of medieval times, was diminished in importance. The long**corridor was developed for the sake of reaching rooms without passing through others. The staircase was elaborated, the number of private rooms increased, and so there resulted what characterizes the home of today. Inigo Jones raised the**standard of English architecture from the indefinite character that it had previously. He refined the established style and set certain forms that were to be followed. He was too much absorbed in the matter of adhering to tradition. There is free use and adaptation of classical motives. Coats of arms, friezes, interlacing wall panels, carved foliage patterns, carved vases, finials contributed to the exuberance of ornamentation.**The tendency toward overelaboration**was modified in the subsequent developments of the Jacobean period. The device of the panel was distorted and manipulated in every**possible way. The stretches of paneling were broken with pilasters designed with interlacing strap work, "S" scrolls, and soon doors were decorated in an elaborate scale.**Similarly ceilings and mantels, the latter elaborated often to the point of being grotesque.**With Inigo Jones, there was elimination of the Gothic tradition, and an adaptation of the Palladian style.**The hall, the central and all-important room of medieval times, was diminished in importance. The long**corridor was developed for the sake of reaching rooms without passing through others. The staircase was elaborated, the number of private rooms increased, and so there resulted what characterizes the home of today. Inigo Jones raised the**standard of English architecture from the indefinite character that it had previously. He refined the established style and set certain forms that were to be followed. He was too much absorbed in the matter of adhering to tradition. There is free use and adaptation of classical motives. Coats of arms, friezes, interlacing wall panels, carved foliage patterns, carved vases, finials contributed to the exuberance of ornamentation.**The tendency toward overelaboration**was modified in the subsequent developments of the Jacobean period. The device of the panel was distorted and manipulated in every**possible way. The stretches of paneling were broken with pilasters designed with interlacing strap work, "S" scrolls, and soon doors were decorated in an elaborate scale.**Similarly ceilings and mantels, the latter elaborated often to the point of being grotesque.**With Inigo Jones, there was elimination of the Gothic tradition, and an adaptation of the Palladian style.**The hall, the central and all-important room of medieval times, was diminished in importance. The long**corridor was developed for the sake of reaching rooms without passing through others. The staircase was elaborated, the number of private rooms increased, and so there resulted what characterizes the home of today. Inigo Jones raised the**standard of English architecture from the indefinite character that it had previously. He refined the established style and set certain forms that were to be followed. He was too much absorbed in the matter of adhering to tradition. There is free use and adaptation of classical motives. Coats of arms, friezes, interlacing wall panels, carved foliage patterns, carved vases, finials contributed to the exuberance of ornamentation.**The tendency toward overelaboration**was modified in the subsequent developments of the Jacobean period. The device of the panel was distorted and manipulated in every**possible way. The stretches of paneling were broken with pilasters designed with interlacing strap work, "S" scrolls, and soon doors were decorated in an elaborate scale.**Similarly ceilings and mantels, the latter elaborated often to the point of being grotesque.**With Inigo Jones, there was elimination of the Gothic tradition, and an adaptation of the Palladian style.**The hall, the central and all-important room of medieval times, was diminished in importance. The long**corridor was developed for the sake of reaching rooms without passing through others. The staircase was elaborated, the number of private rooms increased, and so there resulted what characterizes the home of today. Inigo Jones raised the*

Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Budgeting for Large Families

SOME of the Christian Science Monitor readers interested in these articles on Budgeting and Finance Methods for the Home have expressed a desire to see budgets suitable for large families with children attending school and college.

The problem that presents itself at the outset is one of standards, ranging all the way between what is called the "fair minimum standard" to the "full development" standard. For instance, here are three fair minimum-standard budgets prepared in 1921 by three competent organizations, for a family of five living under city conditions:

United States Bureau of Labor. . . \$1,940.98
National War Labor Board. . . 2,014.57
National Industrial Conference Board. . . 1,987.95
The last was prepared under the direction of employers of labor, which is rather significant. This last income was budgeted as follows, on a weekly basis:

Shelter \$16.39
Clothing 8.08
Fuel and light 5.68
Sundries 2.20

The Average Income Is Small

Those in enjoyment of larger incomes may wonder how it is possible adequately to provide for all the needs of the family on such a budget, and the answer may be that the family is not adequately provided for on this income. At the same time, before we pass hasty judgment, it would be well to ascertain what is actually being accomplished on small incomes. In the chart "A" we have graphically presented a cross-section of incomes in the United States. It will doubtless surprise many readers to learn that a total of some thing like 37,500,000 incomes, over 27,000,000 are \$1500 and less. When this fact is thoroughly appreciated, it will throw new light on this subject, especially when, after noting the general air of quiet prosperity so typical of American towns, we realize that nearly three-quarters of the people in the average town live on \$1500 a year.

Budget of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends

There is, however, another side to this question, and it has received attention from many authorities. In 1921, for instance, the Social Order Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends compiled a budget to indicate the real needs of a family for full development, and "also to set a limit beyond which Christian families should not go without serious examination of each contemplated additional expenditure." This budget is given below:

	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$1,800
Housing (team-drawn house with reasonable yard)	\$900.00			
Wages (one maid, with additional service for washing)	750.00			
Fuel and light.	250.00			
Food (including ice)	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Clothing	500.00			
Personal equipment (other than clothing)	50.00			
Household equipment	100.00			
Education (in a good private school)	500.00			
Telephone	50.00			
Maintenance of health	200.00			
Car fare and travel.	150.00			
Reading and recreation (other than vacation)	100.00			
Vacation (one month at seashore or mountains)	200.00			
Insurance (life insurance not included)	75.00			
Inexpensive automobile (original cost included and apportioned over life of car)	300.00			
Total	\$5,625.00			
There are features of this budget that are open to criticism. The absence of any provision for giving is a serious omission. The allowance for food is excessive. Apart from these factors, this budget does set a high, though not too high, standard for complete development of an average family, consisting of parents and three or four children of school age. But less than 1,000,000 families in the United States are in enjoyment of an income of this size.				

Christian Science Monitor Budgets

The following budgets have been prepared after careful investigation of existing conditions, and a study

of the best thought on the subject. They are submitted as guides for families of seven or eight adults and children, provision being made for older children attending college.

In the chart "B" these budgets may be viewed graphically; the expenditures are shown as percentages of the total income, or as cents in the dollar.

An examination of these budgets will reveal certain features that may be elaborated upon. It will be noted that the cost of food remains the same for each income. The tendency to increase luxuries in food, as income increases, is not a desirable one and should not be encouraged. Twelve hundred dollars a year for food will provide a sum sufficient to feed the

The Book of Books The Bible

We have it in 90 languages
Send for Catalog or call at the
Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

Diamonds, Jewelry, Oriental Rugs, Bought and Sold MARKWELL & COMPANY

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

some kind near the kitchen door, under a tree, or in the shade of a wall, is often not difficult to arrange. Here one may prepare vegetables, look over berries, select cherries, and even polish silver or beat up a cake. In fact, once the habit is formed, one will constantly find things which may just as well be done outdoors with the blue sky overhead and the beauty of nature all about.

RENSEB.— WONDER POLISHING CLOTH cleans all metals like magic—Bronze, Silver, Copper, Nickel, Aluminum, etc. Made from fine home, rice or garage NO. MESSY PAINTER'S HAND POWDER, simply rub with RENSEB cloth. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

AGENTS WANTED
25¢ post. RENSEB Products Co., Dept. C
paid Hudson Terminal Bldg., New York

A Delicious Dressing for
New Potatoes
3 parts Hot Butter and 1 part
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Going Away This Summer?
Broad or at home you will need SANI-FLOR. It overcomes the odors of stuffy cabinets and the insects that sometimes trouble one.

Left at home in the closets it protects from moths and moths.

Wherever you are SANI-FLOR is one of the most satisfactory of companions.

SPECIAL PRICE WITH Holder \$1.25;
without holder \$1.00.

THE MILLINGTON COMPANY
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

BIRD STAKES support for your favorite birds. Made of wire mesh. These birds in natural colors and markings are hand painted and weatherproofed.

White Cardinal, Kingbird, Robin, Blackbird, Cuckoo and Flycatcher.

Parcel Post 65¢ each \$4.50 per dozen.

THE OLYMPIA SHOP
207 Park National Bank Bldg.
La Grange, Illinois

LARGE top, heel and toe. All popular sizes. \$3
3 prs. shades. Guaranteed. Postpaid. State size.
(Agents Wanted)

VERI-SMARTE, Inc.
1400 Broadway
New York City

For Sale at All Leading Stores
DEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Largest Manufacturers of Sheets and
Pillow Cases in the World

STEPHEN L. BARTLETT CO.
Importers

68 INDIA STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

\$1.25 postpaid

Cluzelle

Permanent Wave Specialist

New York: 45 West 57th St.

Dept. 126

"New York's Leading Hair Shop for Nearly Half a Century"

Fixo-gén

Sets Your Permanent Wave Neatly

With an atomizer one merely sprays the hair with Fixo-gén, which dries quickly and supplies the scientific balance of oil and moisture that instantly removes dryness and discoloration. Gives your head dress a naturally wavy appearance and a dashing, well-groomed smartness. Send for Fixo-gén today. (Fixo-gén is not a tonic.)

ATOMIZER \$1.50

THE OLYMPIA SHOP

207 Park National Bank Bldg.
La Grange, Illinois

100% Varieties of 100% alveolite shipped elsewhere in the United States. Send today for our lowest prices and beautiful catalogues. D. T. FARROW CHICKERIES, Peoria, Ill., or Phoenix, Ariz.

WING DELPHINIUM GARDEN
466 Tenth Street, PORTLAND, OREGON

100% Varieties of 100% alveolite shipped elsewhere in the United States. Send today for our lowest prices and beautiful catalogues. D. T. FARROW CHICKERIES, Peoria, Ill., or Phoenix, Ariz.

VERI-SMARTE SILK HOSIERY
3 prs. shades. \$3

Agents Wanted

VERI-SMARTE, Inc.
1400 Broadway
New York City

For Sale at All Leading Stores
DEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Largest Manufacturers of Sheets and
Pillow Cases in the World

STEPHEN L. BARTLETT CO.
Importers

68 INDIA STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

\$1.25 postpaid

Cluzelle

Permanent Wave Specialist

New York: 45 West 57th St.

Dept. 126

"New York's Leading Hair Shop for Nearly Half a Century"

Fixo-gén

Sets Your Permanent Wave Neatly

With an atomizer one merely sprays the hair with Fixo-gén, which dries quickly and supplies the scientific balance of oil and moisture that instantly removes dryness and discoloration. Gives your head dress a naturally wavy appearance and a dashing, well-groomed smartness. Send for Fixo-gén today. (Fixo-gén is not a tonic.)

ATOMIZER \$1.50

THE OLYMPIA SHOP

207 Park National Bank Bldg.
La Grange, Illinois

\$1.25 postpaid

Cluzelle

Permanent Wave Specialist

New York: 45 West 57th St.

Dept. 126

"New York's Leading Hair Shop for Nearly Half a Century"

Fixo-gén

Sets Your Permanent Wave Neatly

With an atomizer one merely sprays the hair with Fixo-gén, which dries quickly and supplies the scientific balance of oil and moisture that instantly removes dryness and discoloration. Gives your head dress a naturally wavy appearance and a dashing, well-groomed smartness. Send for Fixo-gén today. (Fixo-gén is not a tonic.)

ATOMIZER \$1.50

THE OLYMPIA SHOP

207 Park National Bank Bldg.
La Grange, Illinois

\$1.25 postpaid

Cluzelle

Permanent Wave Specialist

New York: 45 West 57th St.

Dept. 126

"New York's Leading Hair Shop for Nearly Half a Century"

Fixo-gén

Sets Your Permanent Wave Neatly

With an atomizer one merely sprays the hair with Fixo-gén, which dries quickly and supplies the scientific balance of oil and moisture that instantly removes dryness and discoloration. Gives your head dress a naturally wavy appearance and a dashing, well-groomed smartness. Send for Fixo-gén today. (Fixo-gén is not a tonic.)

ATOMIZER \$1.50

THE OLYMPIA SHOP

207 Park National Bank Bldg.
La Grange, Illinois

\$1.25 postpaid

Cluzelle

Permanent Wave Specialist

New York: 45 West 57th St.

Dept. 126

"New York's Leading Hair Shop for Nearly Half a Century"

Fixo-gén

Sets Your Permanent Wave Neatly

With an atomizer one merely sprays the hair with Fixo-gén, which dries quickly and supplies the scientific balance of oil and moisture that instantly removes dryness and discoloration. Gives your head dress a naturally wavy appearance and a dashing, well-groomed smartness. Send for Fixo-gén today. (Fixo-gén is not a tonic.)

ATOMIZER \$1.50

THE OLYMPIA SHOP

207 Park National Bank Bldg.
La Grange, Illinois

\$1.25 postpaid

Cluzelle

Permanent Wave Specialist

New York: 45 West 57th St.

Dept. 126

"New York's Leading Hair Shop for Nearly Half a Century"

Fixo-gén

Sets Your Permanent Wave Neatly

With an atomizer one merely sprays the hair with Fixo-gén, which dries quickly and supplies the scientific balance of oil and moisture that instantly removes dryness and discoloration. Gives your head dress a naturally wavy appearance and a dashing, well-groomed smartness. Send for Fixo-gén today. (Fixo-gén is not a tonic.)

ATOMIZER \$1.50

THE OLYMPIA SHOP

207 Park

STOCKS ENJOY STEADY RISE DURING WEEK

Money and Business Factors Favorable—Rail Issues are in Demand

NEW YORK, June 12 (Special)— Ordinarily, and particularly at this season of the year, Friday is regarded by experienced observers as a day for profit taking in stocks and a marked falling off in the volume of trading. With rather surprising frequency of late, the market has shown no exception in this regard. Stocks were bought actively and aggressively and many of them enjoyed particularly sharp advances.

During the earlier part of the session, United States Steel and General Motors were the outstanding issues. Both were bought on a large scale, and moved up with ease and rapidity. The two issues each sold at their highest prices on this movement and General Motors at the highest on record.

Mystery of Move in Steel

So far as official announcements have been concerned, complete mystery has surrounded this big movement in United States Steel. There has been no direct statement on the part of John E. Gary and his associates of a larger distribution of the common stock in the near future. Wall Street, on the other hand, has heard persistent rumors during the present week that one will be made not later than the end of the month.

The specific news that could be used as a partial reason at least for the movement in this prime favorite, favorite among the industrials, was confined entirely to the steel trade, and in terms of a direct financial character. The buying of pig iron has been on a larger scale just within the last few days. The buying of manufactured steel has continued to increase rather steadily and generally.

Quality steel, which has recently been placed by the railroads for new locomotives and cars have been a factor in the improvement in the new business in manufactured steel industry. These, of course, are important developments, but they did not bring up the earnings of the steel manufacturing companies, as well as the railway equipment concerns.

Automotive Industry Active

The latest trustworthy reports from Detroit and the other important automotive manufacturing centers have stated that, whereas until recently there were some indications of a very favorable buying in the car buying, the demand for cars of pretty much every kind has increased substantially of late. It seems to be believed now by most authorities that the industry will go forward on a large scale throughout the rest of the year.

The activity and strength of railroad stocks as a whole, notably in the afternoon yesterday, constituted a conspicuous feature of the trading in the list as a whole. Many men who had been particularly interested in the railroads, physically and financially, their earnings in recent months and the outlook for the rest of the year, have been surprised previously at the lack of more aggressive buying of the shares.

Developments along this line yesterday reflect a more complete comprehension of the salient features in the position of the railroads with respect to merger plans in the near future, and the possibility of large dividends during the next six months.

Railroad Consolidations

In this connection much importance has been attached in the last few days to the announcement of the New York Central's intention to increase its authorized capital stock to the amount of \$100,000,000, and to the proposals to lease several important properties that have been embraced in the New York Central Lines as preliminary to complete absorption.

While the latest advice from Washington has not given much ground for the expectation of favorable legislation at this session of Congress with regard to railroad consolidation, the feeling appears to be growing that it will be better to go ahead with mergers on the basis of a lease instead of a purchase, which would complete corporate consolidation. It may be taken as a fact that this is the attitude of New York Central officials and directors.

The expectation that this will be put into effect by the beginning of next year, or somewhat earlier than had been anticipated, has been mentioned as one of the principal reasons for the increased speculative interest in railroad shares.

Money Outlook Favorable

Among the many and important construction factors of the week we have a direct bearing upon the money market and the stock market, a special mention should be made of the statement by Secretary Andrew Mellon Monday afternoon that he cause of large deficits in the budget had been reduced and smaller expenses, it would not be necessary to make the customary and generally expected offering of short term securities by the Treasury to help meet June 15 maturities.

This stimulated buying of stocks and bonds. There is nothing to indicate that there will be more than the customary semimonthly flurries in money rates for some time to come.

In some circles in Wall Street, however, less optimism has been expressed in a quiet way over the results of primary elections in Oregon, Pennsylvania and Iowa. Men with the broadest vision and the biggest opportunities for getting the best out of the people in the country can't afford to tell their friends that they do not look for many, if any, more developments of this kind during the present year.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follows:

ACTUAL CONDITION

Deficit (sur.) \$7,411,520 June 5

Agre. rev. \$581,291,000 \$604,000

Loans etc. \$5,385,651,000 5,371,000

Deposits \$17,584,000 17,584,000

Rav. in St. Bks. 9,155,000

Res. in St. Bks. 1,000,000

Net depas. \$481,733,000 442,418,000

Time depas. \$65,425,000 57,072,000

U. S. Deps. 1,000,000 1,000,000

Average Condition

Excess Rev. \$3,394,620 \$5,008,410

Agre. Rev. \$596,704,000 601,727,000

Deposits \$17,584,000 17,584,000

Cash in vts. 47,275,000 45,876,000

Raw Memb Bks. \$581,551,000 \$581,165,000

Rev. St. Banks. 9,485,000 9,448,000

Deposits \$17,584,000 17,584,000

Net dem. depas. 4,116,638,000 4,409,700,000

Circulation. 23,456,000 23,231,000

U. S. Deps. 1,000,000 1,000,000

Deposits 27,947,000 27,909,000

U. S. Deps. 1,000,000 1,000,000

London Rubber Market

LONDON, June 12—Symington & Sim-

son say that the rubber market here

is still steady, moderate demand from

American buyers is reflected in the

awarded landings, which total about

74,000 tons, and though de-

liveries have been fairly heavy, it is ex-

pected stocks will show an increase.

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

45% 33% 40% 45% 33% 40%

Mlle. Lenglen EASY WINNER

Defeats Miss Browne With Loss of Only One Game

PARIS, June 12 (AP)—Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen is still supreme. The great French player defeated Miss Mary K. Browne, thrice United States titleholder, in the singles final of the international hard-court tennis championship. The score was 6-1, 6-0.

The rain continued to fall until the fifth game of the second set, but despite the slippery surface of the court, Mlle. Lenglen played almost faultlessly, seeming to gain in power as the match progressed.

Miss Browne tried valiantly, but her long experience in court tactics was of little avail against the French woman's brilliance and she was able to score only an occasional point, some of them on seemingly fortunate placements.

She threatened only once, in the sixth game, which she took to deuce and then to her advantage, on one beautiful placement and Mlle. Lenglen's error.

The French girl gained the advantage on Miss Browne's shot into the net, and finished the match off with a placement.

Douglas Fairbanks and his wife, Mary Pickford, were among the thousands who filled the stands despite the rain which continued intermittently until the hour set for the match.

It was announced that the doubles between Vincent Richards and Howard O. Kinsey and J. Rene Lacoste paired with Jean Borotra would be postponed until after the singles contest.

Miss Browne insisted upon playing today if it were possible because of the necessity of starting for England soon in order to begin practice for the Wightman Cup.

Miss Browne was able to take only the second set of the first game. The American made a gallant stand against her scintillating opponent and scored many beautiful placements by going to the net. Mlle. Lenglen, however, was unbeatable. She used her famous tactics of running her opponent back and forth along the baseline, seeming to put the ball wherever she wanted it.

Rain fell during the entire first set. The court was slippery and the ball heavy. The point score of the first set:

Mlle. Lenglen 4 3 4 8 4 4 4—31—6
Miss Browne 2 5 2 6 0 1 2—18—1

Miss Browne went to the net in efforts to score, but Mlle. Lenglen had a defense against that and forced the American back with well-placed lobs. The point score of the second set:

Mlle. Lenglen 4 4 4 4 10—30—6
Miss Browne 2 2 1 2 0 8—15—3

will be the opponents of the New York team in the finals of the Church Cup intercity tennis contest on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, this afternoon. The Boston team, winners last year, were utterly routed in the play yesterday, losing both in singles and doubles, the complete score being 7 matches to 2. In the singles, Lawrence B. Rice was the only winner for Boston, while the younger pair from Providence, Arnold W. Jones and William W. Ingraham, were the sole doubles winners for the district.

This came as a great surprise, as three of the Philadelphia team were regarded as far below the standard of intercity play, and the Boston team had been thought fairly strong. In place of William T. Tilden 2d., R. Norris Williams 2d., and Frederic Mercur, who had been regarded as probably the leading selections of the team, E. M. Mann, Samuel R. Gilpin and Joseph Olhausen were placed on the list, in addition to Manual Alonzo, Carl H. Fischer, Wallace F. Johnson.

In the singles Boston scored the first victory, when Lawrence B. Rice, after losing four games in a row at the start, overtook Wallace F. Johnson, his opponent, at 5-all, and then captured the set at 4—7. Games followed service in the second set until the sixth game, when Rice broke through once more to lead at 4—2, and held the advantage until the end. The complete score was 9—7, 6—3.

But first, Carl Fischer, the left-handed former intercollegiate champion, and then the other members of the team, won their matches in turn for Philadelphia, until finally the victory of Gilpin over J. Brooks Fenn Jr., 6—3, 6—8, 6—3, settled the match in favor of the Philadelphians.

Meantime, however, the young Yale-Harvard combination, which had showed so well against the Oxford-Cambridge team, displayed its finest combination play against the strongest pair from Philadelphia, Wallace F. Johnson and Manuel Alonzo and defeated them by the top-heavy score of 6—2, 6—3.

But the balance of the Philadelphia doubles team though new to Church Cup play, proved superior to their Boston opponents and won after well-fought three set matches.

Philadelphia also came through with a slight margin of victory in the second team matches, tying Boston in the singles, and taking two out of three in the doubles contest. The summary:

CHURCH CUP INTERCITY TENNIS—First Round Singles

L. B. Rice, Boston, defeated Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 9—7, 6—3.
Carl H. Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated W. W. Ingraham, Boston, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Joseph Oldhausen, Philadelphia, defeated Malcoim T. Hill, Boston, 12—10, 6—3.

Manuel Alonzo, Philadelphia, defeated Arnold W. Jones, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

E. M. Mann, Philadelphia, defeated G. C. Caner, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

S. B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, defeated J. B. Fenn Jr., Boston, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3.

Doubles

A. W. Jones and W. W. Ingraham, Boston, defeated Manuel Alonzo and W. F. Johnson, 6—2, 6—3.

E. M. Mann and S. B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, defeated M. T. Hill and Henry R. Guild, Boston, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

C. H. Fischer and Joseph Oldhausen, Philadelphia, defeated George E. Abbott and Walter Weld, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

CORNELL CREW IN A SURPRISE WIN

Defeats California Varsity by Two Lengths

ITHACA, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—Cornell's oarsmen have come back and the Red and White stroked shell again sweeps into the column of triumphant crews by its decisive defeat of the California varsity last evening in the dual regatta on Cayuga Lake.

Cornell's varsity won by two lengths over the California varsity boat. The California junior varsity was more than a length behind its senior crew, but leading the Cornell junior varsity eight by more than two lengths.

Cornell's freshmen proved a disappointment. The cubs from the west coast were too much for them and the finish line found them seven lengths behind and their stroke feeble.

The time of the freshman race was: Cornell, varsity, 17m. 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ s.; California varsity, 17m. 26s.; California junior varsity, 17m. 31s.; Cornell junior varsity 17m. 41s.

The time of the freshman race: California 10m. 50 2-5s.; Cornell 11m. 19s.

The Cornell varsity proved the surprise of the regatta, as the Red and White was conceded on their showing so far this spring only a slim chance to beat Coach Ebright's senior crew.

Cornell's victory is its first on the water since the spring day regatta two years ago, when the Harvard varsity was beaten in a shortened race on the Cayuga inlet. For Coach C. A. Lueder it brings his first major victory of his career at the helm of Cornell's navy.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	39	14	.736
Philadelphia	31	21	.564
Chicago	29	25	.537
Cleveland	28	26	.519
Washington	26	25	.510
Detroit	26	29	.473
St. Louis	20	34	.370
Boston	15	37	.288

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Louis 4, Boston 3 (10 innings). New York 9, Detroit 3. Philadelphia at Chicago, postponed. Washington at Cleveland, postponed.

GAMES SATURDAY

Boston at Detroit. Washington at Chicago. Philadelphia at Cleveland. New York at St. Louis.

COOPER BEATEN BY YANKEES *

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 1 2 0 3 0 1 0 1 1 — 9 18 1
Detroit 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 — 3 8 1

Batteries—Shocker and P. Collins; Cooper, Holloway, Stoner and Manion. Losing pitcher—Cooper. Umpires—McGowan and Owens. Time—2h. 31m.

TWO RALLIES BY BROWNS

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 — 8 1
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 — 4 9 1

Batteries—Gaston and Schang, Dixon; Ehmk and Bischoff. Umpires—Connolly, Geisel and Nallin. Time—2h.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Manchester	11	7	.611
Lynn	12	8	.600
Lewiston	12	9	.571
Nashua	13	10	.565
Haverhill	11	10	.524
Salem	8	11	.421
Portland	8	13	.381
Lawrence	9	16	.360

RESULTS FRIDAY

Nashua 12, Lynn 4. Portland 9, Lewiston 2. Manchester 14, Lawrence 12. Haverhill 8, Salem 5.

BOONE TO STAY WITH CLUB

KANSAS CITY, June 12 (AP)—The "differences" between Daniel Boone, infielder, and Manager Spencer A. Abbott, of the Kansas City American Association baseball team, have been straightened out, and Boone will stay with the team.

Champions Beaten in the First Match

Philadelphia and New York *to Meet for Church Inter-* *city Tennis Cup*

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—The representatives of the Philadelphia district will be the opponents of the New York team in the finals of the Church Cup intercity tennis contest on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, this afternoon. The Boston team, winners last year, were utterly routed in the play yesterday, losing both in singles and doubles, the complete score being 7 matches to 2. In the singles, Lawrence B. Rice was the only winner for Boston, while the younger pair from Providence, Arnold W. Jones and William W. Ingraham, were the sole doubles winners for the district.

This came as a great surprise, as three of the Philadelphia team were regarded as far below the standard of intercity play, and the Boston team had been thought fairly strong. In place of William T. Tilden 2d., R. Norris Williams 2d., and Frederic Mercur, who had been regarded as probably the leading selections of the team, E. M. Mann, Samuel R. Gilpin and Joseph Olhausen were placed on the list, in addition to Manual Alonzo, Carl H. Fischer, Wallace F. Johnson.

In the singles Boston scored the first victory, when Lawrence B. Rice, after losing four games in a row at the start, overtook Wallace F. Johnson, his opponent, at 5-all, and then captured the set at 9—7. Games followed service in the second set until the sixth game, when Rice broke through once more to lead at 4—2, and held the advantage until the end. The complete score was 9—7, 6—3.

But first, Carl Fischer, the left-handed former intercollegiate champion, and then the other members of the team, won their matches in turn for Philadelphia, until finally the victory of Gilpin over J. Brooks Feno Jr., 6—3, 6—8, 6—3, settled the match in favor of the Philadelphians.

Meantime, however, the young Yale-Harvard combination, which had shown so well against the Oxford-Cambridge team, displayed its finest combination play against the strongest pair from Philadelphia, Wallace F. Johnson and Manuel Alonzo and defeated them by the top-heavy score of 6—2, 6—3.

But the balance of the Philadelphia doubles team though new to Church Cup play, proved superior to their Boston opponents and won after well-fought three set matches.

Philadelphia also came through with a slight margin of victory in the second team matches, tying Boston in the singles, and taking two out of three in the doubles contest. The summary:

CHURCH CUP INTERCITY TENNIS

First Round Singles

L. B. Rice, Boston, defeated Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 9—7, 6—3.

Carl H. Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated W. W. Ingraham, Boston, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Joseph Oldhausen, Philadelphia, defeated Malcolm T. Hill, Boston, 12—10, 6—3.

Manuel Alonzo, Philadelphia, defeated Arnold W. Jones, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

E. M. Mann, Philadelphia, defeated G. C. Caner, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

S. B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, defeated J. B. Feno Jr., Boston, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3.

Doubles

A. W. Jones and W. W. Ingraham, Boston, defeated Manuel Alonzo and W. F. Johnson, 6—2, 6—3.

E. M. Mann and S. B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, defeated M. T. Hill and Henry R. Guild, Boston, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

C. H. Fischer and Joseph Oldhausen, Philadelphia, defeated George E. Abbott and Walter Weld, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

CORNELL CREW IN A SURPRISE WIN

Defeats California Varsity
by Two Lengths

ITHACA, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—Cornell's oarsmen have come back and the Red and White stroked shell again sweeps into the column of triumphant crews by its decisive defeat of the California varsity last evening in the dual regatta on Cayuga Lake.

Cornell's varsity won by two lengths over the California varsity boat. The California junior varsity was more than a length behind its senior crew, but leading the Cornell junior varsity eight by more than two lengths.

Cornell's freshmen proved a disappointment. The cubs from the west coast were too much for them and the finish line found them seven lengths behind and their stroke feeble.

The time of the varsity race was: Cornell varsity, 17m. 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ s.; California varsity, 17m. 26s.; California junior varsity, 17m. 31s.; Cornell junior varsity 17m. 41s.

The time of the freshman race: California 10m. 50 2-5s.; Cornell 11m. 19s.

The Cornell varsity proved the surprise of the regatta, as the Red and White was conceded on their showing so far this spring only a slim chance to beat Coach Ebright's senior crew.

Cornell's victory is its first on the water since the spring day regatta two years ago, when the Harvard varsity was beaten in a shortened race on the Cayuga inlet. For Coach C. A. Lueder it brings his first major victory of his career at the helm of Cornell's navy.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	29	14	.736
Philadelphia	31	21	.564
Chicago	29	25	.537
Cleveland	28	26	.519
Washington	26	25	.510
Detroit	26	29	.473
St. Louis	20	34	.370
Boston	15	37	.288

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Louis 4, Boston 3 (10 innings).
New York 9, Detroit 3.
Philadelphia at Chicago, postponed.
Washington at Cleveland, postponed.

GAMES SATURDAY

Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New York at St. Louis.

COOPER BEATEN BY YANKEES*

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 1 2 0 3 0 1 0 1 1 — 9 18 1
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 — 3 8 1

Batteries—Shocker and P. Collins; Cooper, Holloway, Stoner and Manion. Losing pitcher—Cooper. Umpires—McGowan and Owens. Time—2h. 31m.

TWO RALLIES BY BROWNS

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 — 3 8 1
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 4 9 1

Batteries—Gaston and Schang, Dixon, Chmeka and Bischoff. Umpires—Connolly, Eisels and Nallin. Time—2h. 31m.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Manchester	11	7	.611
Lynn	12	8	.600
Lewiston	12	9	.571
Ashua	13	10	.565
Haverhill	11	10	.524
Salem	8	11	.421
Portland	8	13	.381
Lawrence	9	16	.360

RESULTS FRIDAY

Nashua 12, Lynn 4.
Portland 9, Lewiston 2.
Manchester 14, Lawrence 12.
Haverhill 8, Salem 5.

BOONE TO STAY WITH CLUB

KANSAS CITY, June 12 (AP)—The "differences" between Daniel Boone, owner, and Manager Spencer A. Abbott, the Kansas City American Association baseball team, have been straightened out, and Boone will stay with the team.

GLAMORGAN GOES DOWN IN TABLE

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	38	15	.717
Toronto	37	18	.673
Buffalo	38	20	.655
Rochester	28	26	.512
Newark	27	29	.482
Jersey City	23	34	.404
Syracuse	15	36	.294
Reading	14	42	.250

RESULTS FRIDAY			
JERSEY CITY 5, TORONTO 1.			
NEWARK 7, BUFFALO 2.			
BALTIMORE 4, ROCHESTER 2.			
READING 8, SYRACUSE 6.			

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	38	19	.667
Memphis	37	24	.607
Birmingham	33	22	.600
Nashville	32	27	.542
Atlanta	27	32	.458
Mobile	23	31	.404
Chattanooga	22	35	.386
Little Rock	19	38	.333

RESULTS FRIDAY			
LITTLE ROCK 6, ATLANTA 3.			
MEMPHIS 14, BIRMINGHAM 4.			
MOBILE 2, CHATTANOOGA 1.			
NEW ORLEANS 14, NASHVILLE 4.			

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	35	17	.673
Pittsburgh	34	19	.642
Indianapolis	31	22	.583
Kansas City	30	23	.566
Toledo	25	26	.490
St. Paul	25	29	.463
Minneapolis	20	33	.377
Columbus	10	41	.196

RESULTS FRIDAY			
LOUISVILLE 8, ST. PAUL 6.			
KANSAS CITY 5, TOLEDO 3.			
INDIANAPOLIS 10, MINNEAPOLIS 7.			

CRESCENT A. C. TEAM WINS			
PHILADELPHIA, June 12—In the final contest of the sesquicentennial lacrosse program, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated the Philadelphia Lacrosse Club, 7 to 1, in Municipal Stadium, yesterday.			

*Philadelphia and
Boston in Final*

HORT DRILL FOR PENN OARSMEN

Columbia Freshmen Defeat Varsity Eights in Four-Mile Contest

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 12.—Taking advantage of the fine conditions prevailing the crews of Columbia, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania Universities.

They were on the river last night putting in some hard work for the inter-collegiate regatta, which will be held on the Hudson in two weeks. The Columbia freshmen again took the honors at their camp at Crum Creek. Richard A. Glendon's own boat again showed their worth by beating the varsity and junior varsity eights in a four-mile pull down the course. Although no official time was given out, it is understood that the freshmen paddled the distance in slightly under 20 minutes.

Maxwell Stevenson, secretary of the board of stewards, and Reynolds Bennett, graduate manager of Columbia athletics, were here for a conference with Peter H. Troy, chairman of the local citizens' committee, for the race. Following this they accompanied Glendons when the eights were started upstream toward Hyde Park for their evening pull.

No changes were made in the boatmen and the men went out the same as yesterday. This was the first race since Columbia arrived here that any shifts were made in the first two boats.

Only a short drill was on the program for Pennsylvania. They dipped their oars in the river at noon and had only a short spin downstream.

In the evening Coach F. A. Spuhn sent his men to the starting line and rowed them to the two-mile stake. He ordered a low beat and they never went higher than 27 strokes to the minute.

Coach Spuhn declared he would not start to lift the beat any higher than 30 for several days to come.

The battle of coxswains in the Pennsylvania camp still holds sway. H. Dodd and J. P. Berry are both being backed in the varsity shell, and who will start in the regatta has not yet been decided upon. Berry is the last year's freshman guide, and last night was in the shell as the crew slipped away for its sunset paddle.

Wisconsin, the third member of the conference, is having a hard time of it. The little Westerners are battling examinations at the Nelson House and rough waters on the Hudson. Unlike Glendon and Spuhn, who take their crews out in the middle of the stream for exercises, Coach Harry Vail insists on Capt. Fred Coulter following the shore line.

Doing this most all of the rough water is avoided and a longer and better drill is held. Wisconsin, however, is adapting itself to river conditions here and the big waves which come fast and quickly over the shells are causing the first part of the week to bother the Badgers now. Orth was in the bow position tonight in place of Vail, and it is likely that Vail will join him there.

California's crew will arrive tonight at the United States Naval Academy June 20, according to announcements made here.

Johnson Presents Gift for New Gymnasium

By the Associated Press.

Marietta, O., June 12.—GIFT of \$25,000 for the building of a new gymnasium for Marietta College by B. B. Johnson, president of the American League and former student at the school, was announced today.

Auxiliary Yachts Will Race July 17

Particularly attractive to the owners of small auxiliary yachts will be the annual race for the Gloucester Elizabeth trophy, because of a due and seemingly fair system of time allowances in a race in which sail and gasoline as motive power are combined. The race is from Bar breakwater at the entrance to Gloucester Harbor round the Port-lightship and return, a distance of 10 miles. The start is at 7 a. m. Saturday, July 17, and not only every yacht be given a certain amount of gasoline, enough, it is estimated, to enable it to cover one-third the distance under power, but all boats will be required to be at anchor, sails furled and the crew below deck.

The event is opened to cruising auxiliaries of any rig under 50 feet on whether belonging to a yacht club or not. No entry fee is necessary for every member of the crew must be amateur. No paid hand will be allowed any contestant in any capacity. There are no restrictions whatever as to age.

The handicap is 10 miles per overall for the course and in addition each vessel will be given by the re-committee at current prices, one under the following formula: One inch of cylinder displacement times revolutions per minute divided by 10,000 equals the number of furlings for the race.

The boats will be started at the intervals of their handicap from a position behind the breakwater, and a start will come alongside and give word to each yacht. The boats will sail in the order of the finish and prizes will be awarded immediately. First and third prizes will be given to entries warrant.

Entry blanks can be obtained from Alexander W. Moffatt, 207 Fisher Avenue, Brookline, Mass.

OLYMPIC CLUB ENTRIES

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Word has received by the Amateur Athletic Association that the Olympic Club of San Francisco will send a team of 12 athletes to compete in the A. A. U. national track and field championships at Philadelphia, June 25 and 26. The team will include stars as J. R. Sweet and A. A. Cole of State University of Montana; Miller, Hugo Leisner, R. W. King, J. W. Hoffman of Stanford; J. W. Sant, MacEachre, the Crane, Jonni and Martin of the Olympic Club; S. Barber of University of Calif-

EDERLE STARTS PRACTICE

LE GRIS-NEZ, France, June 12 (AP)—Gertrude Ederle, the United States swimmer, had her first dip in the English Channel yesterday, beginning her training for the attempt she will make in the summer to swim across the waterway. She swam the water at 48 degrees Fahrenheit, cold for more than a 10-minute swim.

Lillian Cannon, the Baltimore girl, will also try to swim the Channel this summer, having been here since mid-June, with several swims in the Channel, able to remain in the water longer than Miss Ederle.

LAKE IS PROMOTED

NASHUA, N. H., June 12 (AP)—D. L. of the Nashua team of the New England League announced yesterday that Fred Lake, former manager of the New England and National League teams and who had organized and managed the Nashua team this year, has made vice-president and scout for the club and that Walter Keating of the Chicago Nationals in 1913-14, later Buffalo and manager of the Bing- ton, N. Y. team last year, succeeds as manager here.

ILDEN IS WINNER IN BOTH DIVISIONS

land Doubles Title

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d and his youthful doubles partner, Neil Sullivan, won the new England doubles championship on the courts of the Hartford Golf Club yesterday when they defeated A. H. Chapin Jr., of Springfield, Mass., and Elliott Binzen, of New York, in a four-set final match, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4. Tilden progressed to the final round in his quest for a fourth successive singles title by eliminating Binzen quickly, 6-3, 6-1, while Chapin earned the right to oppose him in the championship battle today by outwitting Sullivan 6-1, 7-5.

Chapin, who recently distinguished himself by defeating the national champion in the finals of the Connecticut State Championships, will have a chance to repeat the achievement today and the excellent caliber of his game during the preliminary rounds will help him as an even match for the champion.

The Philadelphians had their hands full in the doubles finals, until Binzen began to weaken under the swift pace of the fourth set and err frequently on easy shots. Chapin and his partner carried the attack to Tilden and Sullivan in the first three sets, winning the first and dropping the next two by the narrowest of margins. Changing their tactics to a lobbing game to drive Chapin and Binzen from the net, the visitors quickly evened matters at one each.

Sullivan, who was slow in starting, found himself in the final two sets and did his full share in winning the victory. His fast service caught Chapin and Binzen off guard repeatedly.

Hagen and Jones Beat Mitchell and Tolley

By the Associated Press

Moore Park, England, June 12

WALTER C. HAGEN and Robert T. Jones Jr. defeated Abe Mitchell and Cyril J. H. Tolley, 4 and 2, in their international four-ball match here today.

NE NEW RECORD MADE IN TRIALS

P. Alderman, Michigan State, Runs 220-Yard Dash in 21.7s.

Special from Monitor Bureau

HICAGO, June 12—Brilliant performances were assured for the finals of the fifth annual track and field championship games of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at Fliers' Field Stadium today despite the sodden footing, as a result of the qualifying heats held in six track events yesterday. No qualifying was done in the field contests.

Twenty-two of the 60 colleges entered placed men in the heats, University of Southern California leading with five places, followed by University of Illinois with four, University of Nebraska and University of Michigan with three each. The meet is for individual honors only.

Outstanding attention was captured by F. P. Alderman '26 of Michigan Agricultural College, who bettered the meet record for the 220-yard dash despite the wet and loosened condition of the track. He set the time of 21.7s, bettering by 1s. the performance of L. T. Pauli of Grinnell College in the 1922 meet. Due to extensive reparations of the field and grandstands, the track was relaid only eight days ago, 1.7s, bettering by 1s. the performance of University of Nebraska, a world's record breaker in the event. Locke placed in the 220-yard trials as well as in the 100-yard dash, in which he is figured a winner, although E. Clarke '27 of University of Washington recorded the best time of all heats, 10.2s.

The meeting of L. W. Dye '27 of University of Southern California and P. Guthrie '26 of Ohio State University in the 120-yard high hurdles is anticipated as a feature of the day's events. They won different heats yesterday, and are regarded as outstanding in their events. Guthrie made the best time, 15.2s, and also placed in the 100-yard low hurdles, in which Dye did not appear.

Two half-milers from Northwestern University drew attention when they qualified in the first heat. A. O. Martin '26 led his teammate, J. S. Garby, to the tape. J. M. Charteris '26 of University of Washington, the title holder and record holder in the event, performed in the best time, 1m. 28.8s. The summary:

1-Yard Dash—R. A. Locke, Nebraska; T. J. Sharkey, Miami; G. B. Engle, Michigan; Murray Schultz, California Technical; G. E. Clarke, Washington; F. P. Alderman, Michigan State. Best time by Clarke—10.2s.

1-Yard Dash—R. A. Locke, Nebraska; Sharkey, Miami; V. B. Leschinsky, Michigan; Engle, Oberlin; F. P. Alderman, Michigan State.

1-Yard Dash—H. Oestreich, Gustafusophus; Herman E. Phillips, Butler; F. Schrock, Illinois; Howard Rooney, Kansas; K. R. Kennedy, Wisconsin; P. G. Wyatt, Nebraska; N. P. Feinsinger, Michigan; W. R. Rev. Clemson Agricultural; E. C. Kontz, Georgia Tech. Best time by Oestreich and Rooney—50.6s.

1-Yard Run—A. O. Martin and J. S. Garby, Northwestern; J. M. Charteris, Washington; J. F. Sittig, Illinois; J. G. Clark, Oberlin; W. A. Caine, Indiana; C. Conger, Southern California; P. M. Niers, Southern California. Best time by Charteris—1m. 58.8s.

1-Yard High Hurdles—L. W. Dye and C. F. Reynolds, Southern California; P. Werner, Illinois; W. Duren, Tufts; G. P. Guthrie, Ohio State; W. O. Smith, Alabama Polytechnic. Best time by Guthrie—15.2s.

1-Yard Low Hurdles—G. P. Guthrie and P. Irwin, Ohio State; K. D. Grummett, Southern California; E. Spence of Detroit; F. J. Cuhel, Iowa; C. D. Miller, Illinois. Best time by Spence—1m. 52s.

Miss Carstairs to Race for Britain

PUTNEY, Eng., June 12 (AP)—At speed of about 33 miles an hour Miss Carstairs, won the right to represent Great Britain in the international and one-half liter motorboat contest for the Duke of York's gold trophy. The races will be held from June 26 to June 30 on the Thames.

Miss Carstairs yesterday won the flying race which was six circuits of the university boat race course from Chiswick to Putney, a total of miles.

The selection committee has chosen Carstairs' boat with E. Johnstons' and C. Harcourt Smith's Bull for the coming races, which will take place over the same course as the qualifying race. Two American boats, Little Flyer and Dixie Shadow, owned by Carl Fischer and D. F. Davis, one Canadian, two French and one German craft also will compete.

COLLEGE BASEBALL FRIDAY

Yale College 11, N. Y. University 7, Pennsylvania 10, Cornell 7.

Mass. Aggies 6, Mass. Aggies 3.

MANY ATHLETES WILL GRADUATE

University of Pennsylvania Will Lose 91 Next Week

PHILADELPHIA, June 12—Ninety-one athletes representing every one of the 15 sports on the athletic curriculum, will be graduated from the University of Pennsylvania next Wednesday. The exodus of athletes will be the greatest in the history of the university.

Many of those who will receive their heepskins, have gained fame on the gridiron, track, diamond and water. Thirty-seven of the number to graduate received their letters in one or more sports during their three years of varsity competition.

Eight football players, who played a conspicuous part during the last three seasons in the successes of the team, including the undefeated 1924 season, will bid adieu to the university. Capt. Joseph P. Willson, Alfred T. Leith, Karl E. Robinson and Emid A. Thomas, regulars for three campaigns, and Leonard A. Sorenson, hero of the 1923 Cornell game, Emil H. Heintz, an end substitute and James F. Nicholas, backfield substitute, are lost to football all.

Howard T. Long, premier baseball pitcher over three seasons, Leroy Lewis, track and soccer letter man, Paul E. Chace, swimming and baseball man, Ray E. Wolf, premier hurdler, Stanfeld Kraemer, one of the greatest gymnasts Pennsylvania has ever had, Donald K. Irmiger, stroke of thearsity crew, Joseph Applebaum, winner of intercollegiate fencing championships, and Frank J. Valgenti, world's record holder in rifle competition and intercollegiate individual champion in 1925, are among the many graduates. The complete list of those who graduate follows:

Football—Emil H. Heintz, Philadelphia; Joseph P. Willson, Corning, N. Y.; Karl E. Robinson, Greensburg, Pa.; Alfred T. Leith, Lewiston, N. Y.; Leonard Sorenson, Lewiston, Mont.; Howard Long, Philadelphia; Emid A. Thomas, Marlton, Pa., and James P. Nicholas, Philadelphia.

Basketball—Donald W. Drummond, Philadelphia; Leroy Lewis, Norristown; J. Ramage and Louis Sherr, Philadelphia.

Baseball—Paul E. Chace, Sea Cliff, N. J.; Howard T. Long, Philadelphia; David Reiter, Atlantic City, N. J.

Soccer—Hans F. Boos, Tientsin, China; Henry L. Child, Larchmont, N. Y.; James Gentle, Brookline; Leroy Lewis, Norristown; William J. Dougherty and H. W. Richmond Jr., Philadelphia.

Track—L. J. Bauer, Rutherford, N. J.; A. Brainard, Sayre; Harold D. Casson, Brookline; Mass.; N. R. Dutton, Merchantville, N. J.; A. G. Funk, Bristol, Conn.; Leroy Lewis, Norristown; L. Lomasson, Lakewood, O.; A. M. Sims, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. Slater, Montclair, N. J.; Raymond E. Wolf, West Orange, N. J.; E. E. Bailey, W. E. Carroll, B. G. Frazier Jr., and David Datz, Philadelphia.

Boxing—Hymen Goldfarb, Philadelphia; Walter Orloff, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. Riccio, Meriden, Conn.; R. Steffens, New York, N. Y.; G. A. Westphall, Elkins Park.

Wrestling—Walter M. Cree, Pittsburgh; E. A. Graham, Dallas, Tex., and L. Halpern, Philadelphia.

Swimming—Paul E. Chace, Sea Cliff, N. J.; R. G. Koonts, Wayne; R. K. Isler, New York City; J. A. W. Rhein, Philadelphia; J. P. Wilson, Greenport, N. Y.; John A. Bower, Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Thielander, Fort Washington.

Gymnasium—Manfred Kraemer, New York, N. J.; T. H. McCalla, Philadelphia; Theodore Rich, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Richard G. Stafford, Philadelphia; H. S. T. Jr., Baltimore.

Crew—R. H. Reeve, Philadelphia; A. Rosselle, New York, N. Y.; C. H. Grashof, Chester, N. Y.; A. G. Johnson, Point Pleasant, N. J.; L. M. Johnson, Philadelphia; C. G. Jordan, Wilmington, Del.; S. Redway, Ilion, N. Y.; J. T. Shaffer, Munger Beach, Fla.; L. R. Fayle, Los Angeles, Calif.; C. K. Elliott, Philadelphia; D. K. Irmiger, Green Bay, Wis.; W. Pflugfelder, Philadelphia.

Rowing—A. A. Rothman, Hempstead, N. Y.; Karl E. Robinson, Greensburg, Pa.; C. Munger, Buffalo; Alfred Lett, Brooklyn; C. T. Beauregard, Darien, Conn.; E. De Lange, Bell Harbor, L. I.; D. Enes, St. Paul Minn.; R. A. Tooke, Winnsboro, N. Y.; D. C. Starmer, Reynoldsburg; A. V. Saydah, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. Rushton, Wayne.

Fencing—Frank B. Ellis, Philadelphia; K. Murphy, Jamestown, N. D.; Robert Reeves, Yonkers, N. Y.

Golf—O. W. Brock, Rydal; Harry A. Sonnenberg, Big Rapids, Mich.

Hunting—Joseph Applebaum, Philadelphia; Henry C. Baskerville, Richmond, Va.

Rifle—Charles W. Douglas, St. Joseph's, N. J.; Joseph Hemphill 3d, West Chester; Donald K. Larch, Lockport, N. Y.; Frank J. Valgenti, Madison, N. J.; R. V. Wood, Wayne.

CALE VARSITY CREW IN FOUR-MILE TRIAL

CALES FERRY, Conn., June 12 (AP)—The varsity crew had a time trial over a four-mile course at the afternoon practice here yesterday, but no figures were given out by the coaches. The shell was towed down to the railroad bridge and the crew rowed upstream for a stroke of about 30. The junior varsity, the freshman and the combination eights all had light workouts.

W. H. Satterthwaite '28 arrived from New Haven to replace Everett Calder '27S the combination boat, who took the place of E. F. Russell '26 at No. 2, the junior varsity.

Gen. William W. Skidley, who arrived at the training quarters in his yacht "Runabout" will take the members of the freshman eight for a cruise tomorrow.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line, minimum space four lines.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

OCKLEDGE HOME—Beautifully situated, permanent or temporary home: care if desired; maturity license; fully equipped; modern facilities; illustrated folder. 3 Parley Vale, Belmont Plain, Boston, Mass.

THE ALOHA, Winthrop Hide, Mass., by-the-Sea—A home to meet the need; experienced teacher, if desired; circular on request. E. J. Poff, McCoy, 24 Highland, Tel. Ocean 1406.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

OTHER college graduate, experienced teacher, will take into her New England country home, next fall or at once, two or three girls, for family life; progressive individual and group instruction in all grammar school subjects. For further particulars address Box B-284, The Christian Science Monitor.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN for part or full time to sell ladies' Frocks and Smocks; good commissions; send for sketches and fabrics. **LADY FROCKS, Inc.**, 500 Fifth Ave. (at 52nd St.), New York, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

ALARIED POSITIONS, \$2500 to \$25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service, of 16 years' recognized standing, through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered in present position protected; not an employment agency. Send only name and address for details. **R. W. RIXBY, INC.**, 120 Broadway Building, Buffalo, New York.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTISTS. The Mother Church, Falunton, Norway; St. Paul St., Boston, Mass., Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subsidiary for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations. "God the Preserver of Man," Day School in The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Annual meeting every Wednesday evening at 8:30.

General Classified

REAL ESTATE

Real Estate
Landscape
Paintings,
from Coast
to Coast
for 20 Years

GIBSON
CATLETT'S
STUDIOS
3117 Logan Blvd.
CHICAGO
Professional Bldg.
Miami

"The only business
of its kind"

A Home in Whittier Land AMESBURY, MASS.

New well-built Colonial house, 7 rooms, bath, 3 enclosed porches, fireplace, original H.H. hinges, latches; vapor heat, spring water; double garage; barn, hen house; 15 acres, 1000 grape vines, 500 fruit trees, small fruits, garden planted; on Whittier Hill, fine view near-by lake, town, river and ocean; 10 minutes to town center; canoeing and bathing; 40 miles to Boston. Phone 241-W. MRS. G. L. JONES, Amesbury, Mass.

CITY PROPERTY, ORCHARDS, AND FARMS Wonderful Buys for Home or Investment.

M. H. KNOWLES
360½ South 9th St., San Jose, Calif.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE—SITUATED AT TIP END OF CAPE ELIZABETH, MAINE
Broad ocean view, country and seashore lawns, perennial gardens, evergreens, shrubs, tennis court surrounded by lilac hedge; large boat and bathing house combined; 700 feet of clear white sand beach, taking in the entire center of Crescent Beach; 10-room house, double garage and stable; hardwood floors, oil and cold water; hot air heat, large fireplaces; sunroom; two bathrooms; electric lights; furnished or unfurnished; must be seen to be appreciated; cost over \$50,000; will sell at big sacrifice. Address CLINTON F. SWETT, Cape Elizabeth, Maine, or Tel. Forest 7242-M.

FOR SALE—Summer cottage, well built, eight rooms, attic, lot 60x150; beautifully situated 40 feet above lake level; boathouse and boat. Lake Winnipesaukee, Loon Cove, N. H. C. N. HOVEY, P. O. Box 13, Farmington, N. H.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES. Ashton Arms and Traymore Apartments, 5517-5523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful singles and doubles with dinette, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator, garden adjoining, centrally located. R and H cars and bus to door.

THE BRYSON 2701 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles

A distinctive and an ideally located apartment Hotel unexcelled for Comfort and Service. The Hotel rooms are available for transient and permanent guests.

ROOMS TO LET

LADIES DESIRING ROOMS FENWAY CLUB

offers you modern, attractive, reasonable accommodations; permanent and transients; fireproof building; near Christian Science church, 126 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Ken. 1992.

SERVICE BUREAU

Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5593
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU
(Agency)
Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person; we represent employers' co-operation.
326 328 Laughlin Bldg., Los Angeles

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUILDER desires position in this capacity with firm or individual; can design and estimate for small construction in general. SAMUEL J. PRICE, R. D. 1, Reading, Pa.

POSITION as chauffeur by married man, 4 years in last position; high grade cars; first class references. CRAIB, 30 Lawrence Street, Boston.

YOUNG MAN, college education, desires position with hotel to learn business. Phone flushing 5540 (Long Island) before noon.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BRIGHT high school girl, fond children, desires position in A-1 home; references required by family. Ocean 0705, Winthrop, Mass.

CAPARE WOMAN, housewife, part time. Box L-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED woman will care for and teach child needing care; references. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 49 Norway St., Boston.

PIANIST with European experience wants position to teach in camp or with private family for summer. Address K. J. M., 921 1/2 Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY, double entry bookkeeper and stenographer, experience along educational lines, desires a resident or non-resident position with a private school or college. Box 229. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ELBERTA SMYTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Office Position for Discriminating People
Park Row, N. Y., Suite 1408 Barclay 1229

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, etc. 2 West 3rd St., N. Y. Penn. 0900.

HERRETT AND BANCER, New York City, 48 East 41st St.—AN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE for men and women seeking OFFICE POSITIONS. Telephone Murray Hill 6883.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY desires positions recommended governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. Phone Academy 5-225. 225 W. 106th St., New York City.

THE VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc., 110 W. 34th St., New York—Commercial and retail positions for men and women applicants; personal interviews only, 9-2.

BOSTON AVIS SQUARE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Business and Domestic Positions
Elm St., W. Somerville Tel. Prospect 2496

MOVING AND STORAGE

Telephone Kenmore 5754
All Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention
A. R. TIBBETTS
AUTO VAN SERVICE

Furniture and piano moving
Household Goods Carefully Packed
and Forwarded
Office, 33 Dundee St., BOSTON, MASS.

ANTIQUES

THOMAS & DAWSON
Fayette St., Boston Beach 7670

Old colonial house where you may seeiques and old-fashioned chintzes in their proper setting; also stenciled chairs restored and modern painted furniture.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LUXOR TAXI SERVICE—Call Back Bay 600. Ask for WILLIAM HARTLEY, Cab No. special rates, weddings, tours.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY CO.—Public notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts for the year 1911, 740, written tenders are invited for the lease to the Boston Elevated Railway Company of its second preferred stock to take the sum of \$108,659.29. All tenders must be made on or before June 23rd, 1926 at 10 A. M., directed to Boston Elevated Railway Company, Henry L. Wilson, Treasurer, 31 Stevens Ave., Boston, Mass. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY
By Henry L. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

From Chile comes the information that General Lassiter, chairman of the plebiscite commission, charges Chile with blocking the Tacna-Arica plebiscite by refusing to fulfill its obligations under President Coolidge's award. And people of a certain type of mind will cry out, "There you have it!"

These South American countries are not capable of accepting intelligent arbitration. Let them fight it out!

From Geneva comes the news that Brazil will withdraw from the League, being refused a permanent seat on the Council, and that Spain is threatening like action. And people of another type will cry, "The League is going to pieces! You never could hold all those quarrelsome nations in a coherent group. Let them go back to the old diplomacy. The United States is well out of it."

So in the face of the apparent failure of voluntary arbitration in South America, and the threatened disorganization of the great international agency for compulsory international arbitration at Geneva, friends of peace may well wonder whether there is no possible method of solving international problems save that which had its most impressive manifestation in the ruthless years 1914-1918.

Out in Chicago the other day a voice was raised in contravention of this depressing conclusion. Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president emeritus of University of Chicago, was addressing a large group of educators gathered in the cause of international peace. Condemning neither voluntary nor compulsory arbitration, eulogizing neither the League, the World Court nor the Hague Tribunal, he rested his case upon the fundamental proposition that the education of the masses to a comprehension of the qualities of foreign peoples and to a recognition of their equal rights in the world is absolutely essential to the maintenance of peace. "Ignorance is the mother of prejudice," he said. "Nations should be judged by their best; we are too apt to judge them by their worst."

Dr. Judson enumerated some of the forces making for international understanding, to all of which The Christian Science Monitor gives especial attention in its news columns. He notes that more than 100 organized bodies in the United States are concerned in international educational exchange. Professors and students alike are exchanged between American and European colleges. Hundreds of foreign fellowships are funded by public-spirited Americans. We have such international educational events as the Williamstown Institute of Politics and the Norman Wait Harris lectures at University of Chicago. And a growing interest in foreign affairs is manifested by the better section of the American press. Of this aid to international understanding, Dr. Judson says:

But neither the publications noted nor the growing activity in scholarly exchange is enough. Each should be reinforced by the active aid of all who are interested in the development and maintenance of international good will. Especially should every effort be devoted to the wide circulation of useful publications devoted to international news of the worth-while sort. This is not essentially commercial in character. If profit results to the publishers, they surely are entitled to it. But after all, this is in reality a missionary undertaking of vast import.

No one who studies the American press day by day can fail to be impressed by the steady improvement in the character of the foreign news published. Only the most sensational papers waste cable tolls on trivialities or criminal news. If the exclusion of the immaterial and unfit were as rigid in the domestic news as in the foreign, much of the criticism now leveled at American journalism would be averted. As it is, there is no excuse for an American who will choose his paper wisely to be ignorant of foreign affairs in their most significant aspects. We wish the European resident had an equally good chance to inform himself as to the United States.

The somewhat startling statement was made recently by a speaker at a meeting of industrial engineers, that approximately one-half the wealth invested in industry in the United States is wasted. Of course a part of this loss is unavoidable, but it is agreed that the amount involved, some \$10,000,000, would, as the speaker put it, have paid all the taxes levied in the United States, and would have bought all the automobiles in use and provided their accessories and gasoline supplies.

The conclusion seems to have been reached that much of this economic waste is caused by the production of unnecessary varieties of similar products. Detailed accounts were given of this duplication, or lack of standardization, more properly, in many important industries, ranging from automobiles to hats for men. Specifically, in the case of hats, it was pointed out that there are some 3684 styles and colors. But 90 per cent of the total output, it is shown, is manufactured in seven styles and ten colors or shades. From this it is argued that the remaining 10 per cent causes the manufacture of 3614 styles, which are paid for out of the cost of the original 3684.

In the matter of marketing and distribution, likewise, rapid changes in recent years are shown to have brought about an increase in the cost of marketing and a corresponding decrease in the volume of production. A speaker who discussed this phase of the waste problem declared that "we now deal in terms of specialized producers as against individual consumers, for merchandise today seeks the consumer to a large degree. Consequently," he continued, "there is not so much competition between manufacturers as there is to get your dollar before the next one gets it." He stated that this new form of competition might be termed "distribution pressure," that is, a method of pushing sales through various channels. The aim of industry, it was pointed out, should be to simplify the methods of

distribution and to do away with the various unproductive methods which are increasing costs unnecessarily.

The recent reorganization of Japan's Cabinet, involving changes in four portfolios, shows that Premier Wakatsuki is alive practically to the size and import of the problem his country is called upon to solve. Many well-informed observers of the present political situation in the land of the Mikado expect a general election there before 1927. It must come in some twenty months at latest, and when it arrives about 14,000,000 voters may record their suffrages, 10,000,000 of whom have never before exercised that privilege. With ten out of every fourteen of the land's electorate thus, for the first time, indicating officially their partisan alignments, the Kenseikai and Seiyukai and Kokumin Club leaders assuredly "are given furiously to think." Whence it comes that the chief of today's Government sets about strengthening his lines and making bid for a broader support, by placing in office such popularly liberal men as Hamaguchi and Machida.

More and more is Mr. Wakatsuki showing his experienced capacity not only as head of his (Kenseikai) party but as a genuinely national leader. With the passing of Kato, last January, Kenseikai prestige waned sharply. It was only by then compromising with the Seiyukai that it was possible for the new-comer Premier to win favorable action in the Diet for his 100 per cent increase in the wheat duty, a 50 per cent additional on flour, and a subsidy grant on domestic pig iron and steel. With the impetus of these successes to aid him, he went on to urge (and secure) the taking over by the Government of the Nishihara loans to China and finely generous educational appropriations — while naval appropriations were held down. Considering that this latest session of the Diet was probably the stormiest held for a decade, the record is regarded as something better than just good—as good enough, indeed, to set the Kenseikai battalions in a position where Seiyukai support, however desirable, no longer is imperatively necessary.

Especially has the Premier strengthened himself with the business and financial interests of the country through a consistent carrying forward of that stringent economic policy which the Kato Ministry had inaugurated. This, it is freely asserted, had brought about a noticeable recovery in Japan's commerce, and the nonspeculative element of the Nation now demands the continuation of this course of action until all affairs of economic sort have been brought back fully to normal.

Against these several sure signs of improvement in the domestic situation in the archipelago, there must be set off one tendency of the people which militates against such unity and sanity as are requisite, if the Nation is to absorb its newly enfranchised millions without undue disturbance. The outstanding weakness of political life in Dai Nippon is a love of scheming—one had almost put it "for scheming's sake." However united the Japanese show themselves when a common peril threatens, there is no mistaking the fact that, when only home concern is in the count, intrigue is the very breath of public life. There is over-much blind devotion to party, at the consequent expense of national welfare. In so far, then, as to-day's Ministry can so conduct matters as to reduce this ultrapartisanship and, on the other hand, develop individual political thought and practical action, in precisely such degree will Reijiyo Wakatsuki further that healthy stability which springs from "unmachined" constitutional growth.

One usually thinks of the Supreme Court of the United States as the umpire of the federal system and the interpreter of the Constitution. As a matter of fact, however, the bulk of the business of the Supreme Court relates to private law. Of the total number of cases decided, comparatively few relate to matters of political importance. Only occasionally does the Supreme Court have to pass on the powers of an organ of the Government, or to determine the degree of protection which individuals have under the Federal Constitution. Two important political cases, however, have been pending for some time, and the Supreme Court has just recessed for the summer, leaving them undecided.

One of the cases arose out of the senatorial investigations of 1924. The proceedings of the Senate committee which was investigating the Department of Justice were brought to a standstill by the refusal of the Attorney-General's brother to appear before the Senate committee and produce certain bank records which were thought to contain important information on the matters being inquired into. The question in dispute was whether the witness could be compelled to testify, and the Supreme Court has as yet given no answer. There are wide differences of opinion as to the extent of committed authority (backed by the respective chambers) in punishing contumacious witnesses when the inquiry is for legislative purposes, and the committee power to investigate the conduct of an administrative officer—entirely apart from the question of legislative action.

It is argued that, under the separation of powers theory, neither house has explicit warrant to investigate executive derelictions. No permissive clauses of the Constitution can be pointed to. If the Supreme Court should decide that witnesses cannot be compelled to testify, the political consequences will be serious. The Senate will be materially handicapped in its efforts to investigate and exert some supervision over administrative activities. The President and his appointees will be able to work in unexamined security. It will be true, as Secretary Seward told a London Times' correspondent, that the Americans "elect a king for four years and give him absolute power, within certain limits, which after all he can interpret for himself." The Senate and its authority are also

involved in the other case left undecided, although this relates more particularly to presidential power. What share has the Senate in removals from office? In 1920, without consulting the Senate, President Wilson removed a postmaster, who then brought suit for his salary for the remainder of his term. The statute provided that postmaster could only be removed by the President "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." James M. Beck, Solicitor-General, appeared for the Government, and was in the peculiar position of urging that the statute was invalid. He asserted, indeed, the unconstitutionality of any restriction whatever upon the President's power of removal.

The principal counsel on the other side was George Wharton Pepper, Senator from Pennsylvania. His position was that Congress could put on the President any restriction it desired. Between these two extreme views on the constitutional question, there is an ample area in which the Court must chart a course through what, at present, is an unknown region. The Supreme Court must determine what the Constitution would have said on this subject if the Constitution had not been silent, and so far as the precedents are concerned, it may uphold the action of President Wilson, or may decide that such removals may be restricted as Congress sees fit.

It is an interesting fact that a written framework of government like the American Constitution discloses, after a hundred and thirty-nine years, such important ambiguities. One guess is as good as another as to what the Supreme Court will decide in these two cases. The difficulty of decision is indexed by the fact that the cases have been pending for two years. The postmaster case, indeed, was reargued. The Supreme Court seems unable to find the answers. Perhaps those answers will be given by bare majorities.

Mayors of cities undoubtedly find music a positive reliance, if they but treat it with respect; and a negative one, if they take toward it an attitude of anything like contempt. The present Mayor of New York has probably strengthened himself greatly with the citizens of his community in consequence of inviting the Goldman Band, absent from Central Park last summer, to return. The former Mayor, on the contrary, must have weakened himself vastly, through his strange action of withholding official favor from Edwin Franko Goldman, the conductor of the band, and compelling him to seek an auditorium elsewhere than on municipal property.

Now Mayor Walker's offer of the hospitality of the Central Park "shell" to Mr. Goldman cannot be described as political in a bald meaning of the word. For neither his election nor his predecessor's defeat turned, as far as anybody can ever prove, on the band issue, protracted though the controversy was that waged over it a year ago. As for the concerts, they are a gift of the Guggenheim family; and city auspices or no city auspices, they continue. Then in regard to an auditorium, surely nothing better can be found within the boundaries of New York than the campus of New York University, to which Mr. Goldman retreated in 1925, and at which he still holds headquarters.

Music, however, unmistakably rises, out of the whole affair, to a new plane of definition. It is not something that men may use for purposes of advertisement. It is not a billboard at a turn of the road that they may requisition for the boosting of a cause. It is not a voice in which they may shout aloud their names to an attentive world. In fact, as a means of publicity, or as a means of anything else, music is a complete failure. And if it cannot be a means, it can scarcely be an end, either. Music is human spark that wants to glow; nobody's business why, and possibly least of all a mayor's.

There is music, too, and music. A mistake that the former Mayor made, if mistakes affect the matter at all, was to presume that one band answers just as well as another; and in failing to see that a conductor whom the public has accepted counts not as a mere officeholder, but as an artist, indispensable while emotion survives and while hearts beat high.

Random Ramblings

A dispatch from Moscow, Russia, says that 25,000 pairs of American women's shoes recently shipped into Russia have proved unsaleable because of their large size. Evidently there is some basis for the alleged instability of the Russian people. They haven't become thoroughly grounded.

It is said that a motorcar is being built in England which will be capable of doing over 200 miles an hour. Which means that from any part of the eight little island, the natives will be able to run for a dip in the briny in the morning and get home in time for breakfast.

Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden is meeting considerable success in his laudable hope to "learn a great deal about America." Recently he had the experience of riding with the Nation's foremost inventor in a 1921 model "flier."

American soldiers in Peking are being taught to speak Chinese, but when one sees a native of Peking talking pidgin with a native of Shanghai in order to understand each other, one wonders what good it will do.

One of the most promising signs of the times is to be seen in the great increase of branch banks, and most of them occupy corners which in the not distant past were saloon sites.

The road of the motor lawbreaker in New York State is being paved with revoked operators' licenses, a durable material recommended to the world at large.

The disarmament conference favors abolishing gas in warfare, but nothing has been said about abolishing the gas that causes warfare.

A \$12,000,000 watermelon crop is reported in sight. Mostly water.

The Dill radio bill seems to be in somewhat of a pickle.

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Day of San Isidro

A dense crowd of good-humored pleasure seekers in drab and colorless attire moves slowly over the bridge across the Manzanares, in the Madrid Province of Spain. The bridge is narrow and the crush so great that at a distance the people, packed close, seem motionless. The crowd is full of exuberance and fun, and there is much noise for noise's sake. Tin whistles in sharp contest with rubber bladders blowing their own dirn send the air and split the ear.

The packed mass moves forward inch by inch, helpless but hopeful. A puff of wind carries to the nostrils the pungent, thick smell of hissing, boiling oil and flour, steaming away in a white cloud. On the other side of the bridge stand some men in dirty white aprons, squeezing this mixture through a syringe into cooling water. Long strips of browned, oil-soaked paste—"Churros"—are spread out hot, ready for the sprinkle of thin, white sugar. The smell of frizzing oil, mud dust, dirt and a distracting din are everywhere, as across the deep-blue sky roll the proverbial clouds of San Isidro's Day.

High up by a wall, overlooking from his hermitage the rough fields, the cement-banked river and, away to the left of the stately city, the clear outlines of the most handsome and massive royal palace in Europe, stands the saint's statue, carrie life-size. If the threatening clouds break, the people, half in jest, half in earnest, will collect around and stone it. It is considered a sign that prayers have remained unanswered.

For years and years San Isidro's Day was the one and only annual holiday of the working classes in Madrid. When grocers' boys slept on shelves like sailors in their bunks, when shop assistants served fourteen hours in twenty-four and employers reminded labor that it fed daily and so did they, the only gleam of brightness was the memory of San Isidro and the joy of its approach.

Every worker, every sweated child in the capital of Spain, every poor household drudge, all except the hurdy-gurdy man and the roundabouts, the beggars and civil guards, were free to live and laugh and enjoy San Isidro's legacy with a joy such as only the pent-up feelings of twelve months' ceaseless, grinding struggle can beget.

On his name's day, the Santo Labrador, himself a worker in the fields serving a master, still gathers together in Madrid from all the surrounding and plains the hardy peasants released from labor. To them the city is a palace enchanted. Scored by the sun in the summer and shivering in the Guardarrama blast in the winter, the solace of the protecting forest of the warmth of comfortable homes are denied the people of Castile.

It is now 500 years since San Isidro farmed his master's lands. The soil responding to his spiritual touch gave, so history or legend says, of its very best. The needy were provided, and the more that was given, the more generous were the gifts of nature. During the saint's devotional exercises, when sunk in contemplation of nature, angels are said to have guided the oxen and his plow.

The forest flourished and the song of birds filled the air. Those were indeed days of plenty. A change has now come over the land, and when blessed by rain on San Isidro is forgotten, his life and teachings ignored for a while, his spirit not gone but confined by the narrow bridge of the senses.

The Week in New York

NEW YORK

Dishwashing made a contribution to art in a new direction this week as the accompaniment to which the singing of Giacomo Renzi transported him from the kitchen of a Washington Square hotel to within hailing distance of an operatic career. The intimate relation between the two vocations has long been known, of course, but it remained for Mr. Renzi to show that they were, so to speak, interchangeable. Exercising the prerogative long established for men engaged either at the sink or in the bathroom, he was regaling himself with some choice operatic airs when Giuseppe Gallo, who personally conducts musical careers, came under the spell. Advertising could have done no more: Mr. Gallo, after giving such evidences of his interest as buying Mr. Renzi a more appropriate suit of clothes and having him sing in a more professional studio, invited him to consider giving up his erstwhile vocation for a period of study and a contract to make his future performances public. Such an example of the rewards to which dishwashers may gain if their voices carry far enough, may be expected to inspire the vocation as a whole, though perhaps if it should, one could fairly confidently predict a boom market for washing machines.

Pianos, it appears, have undergone a setback from their once ruling position as the national badges of elegance.

The decline, as evidenced in the high councils of the National Musical Industries Chamber of Commerce, which had its annual convention here this week, has been so great that nowadays they are owned by few except persons who really want them. Having thus attained a gravity sufficient to be called a problem, the decline furnished the inspiration to several speakers for a fresh rally around that apparently hardy but perennially beset institution, the home. Automobiles, it was said by W. Otto Meissner of Milwaukee, Wis., have been taking the family away from the fireside, and incidentally the piano, and distributing the members around the countryside; and the popular affection was being so alienated, according to A. G. Gulbransen of Chicago, that \$3,000,000 a year was being spent in installment payments for automobiles, as against only \$112,000,000 for pianos. The return of popularity, however, it may be said, probably depends, in New York, at least, less on the automobile than on whether pianos can be fitted into compact apartment life by having their strings, say, made convertible into bedsprings at night, and perhaps laundry hangers in the morning.

One of the real sensations of the generation came to New York this week. With the whole weight of modern life tending to huddle people together into larger and larger cities, and with the luxuries and entertainments possible in such a dense population steadily exerting a pull to the metropolis, a young preacher in one of the most fashionable pulpits in the city weighed the assets of his environment here with those he could expect in Washington, Conn., a near-by community of a few thousand inhabitants, and decided in favor of the village. The Rev. Dr. Tertius van Dyke, third of a line of distinguished ministers, son of Dr. Henry van Dyke, the author, preacher, scholar and former United States Minister to the Netherlands, resigned the pastorate of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church for the little white New England parsonage of the Congregational Church of Washington. It represents to him a larger opportunity. Good hard work lay ahead, he said, and out of the endless whirl of the big city and away from the "circus" methods that have come into vogue, there would be a chance to meet it squarely. Such a declaration comes with almost startling boldness, but there are few New Yorkers who will not understand.

In the search for a common denominator for business in the United States, which will represent in one figure the relative activity of the country or any district at any season, attention was directed this week by Arthur Williams, one of the vice-presidents of the New York Edison Company, to the possibility of using the current total of consumption of electric power. The kilowatt-hour, or kilowatt of electricity used for one hour, he said, would be the unit of such a barometer, and the number of kilowatt-hours consumed, he thinks, would indicate more accurately than any other single figure now known the exact extent of business done or goods produced. Seventy-five per cent of all the power used for manufacturing in the United States, he says, is electrical, and his company has found that even householders tend to follow the trend of prosperity by the care with which they consume lighting current. Electricity, moreover, he points out, is one of the few commodities that can be registered exactly as consumed: as against coal and steel, which can be stored,

and merchandise, which can be put on shelves. Altogether, he believes, it would be one of the most reliable standards available for commercial, industrial and social conditions.

Natural sciences having robed poetry of some of its best tools by reducing the world to a matter-of-fact basis, is now, according to Henry Woodhouse, chairman of the International Science Forum and president of the Aerial League of America, paying off its debt by renewing the supply of good material. The flights of Commander Byrd and of the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile expedition to the North Pole, he said, in a speech before the New York Craftsman's Group for Poetry, are worthy of epics as enduring as the Iliad, the Odyssey or the Aeneid. The corps of poets, in fact, is offered a direct challenge by these feats. The inspiration poets present and past have furnished by continually stretching the boundary of imagined attainments was being exhausted by the rapidity with which natural science carried its standards after them. Grander and more exaggerated epics are needed, it appears, though with a newspaper reporter on every flying ship and at every landing place, the future poets will be under some handicaps in writing in, as their ancient predecessors could, so many things that were not really true.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcome, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Mining Problem in Britain

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Government's magnificent checkmate to anarchy in connection with the recent general strike is unfortunately offset by its weakness in dealing with the equal law

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1926 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1926—VOL. XVIII, NO. 168

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BRAZIL, DENIED COUNCIL SEAT, QUILTS LEAGUE

Powers Had Planned to Offer Support for Non-Permanent Membership

LEADING ROLE MAY GO TO ARGENTINA

Similar Action by Spain May Follow Decision of the Rio Janeiro Government

GENEVA, Switzerland, June 14 (AP)—Brazil has resigned from the League of Nations. Notification of this step, received by cable today from the Foreign Minister, Dr. Felix Pacheco, at Rio Janeiro, created consternation in League circles.

The withdrawal follows its earlier act in resigning from the League Council because of the refusal of the powers to grant it a permanent seat simultaneously with Germany, which was promised one, at the Locarno Conference.

League officials, basing their opinion on Mello Franco's speech, in which he said he would support the final report of the Council reorganization committee, had been confident that the Rio Government would not take the final step until the European chancelleries had the opportunity to try diplomatic negotiations.

The powers planned to placate Brazil and Spain by promising them support for re-election as nonpermanent Council members, thus giving them, in effect if not in name, permanent membership.

Still a Member

League officials still hope that the entrance of the new Brazilian President, Washington Luís, this fall may bring a change in the Rio government's League policy as carried on by President Bernardo and his Foreign Minister, Senhor Pacheco.

Although it has resigned, Brazil remains a member, by virtue of the Covenant, for two years from the time the message was sent. It dated Saturday, June 12, and reads:

"In a statement of reasons sent to Ambassador Mello Franco, and already doubtless published by the League of Nations and communicated to all its members, Brazil resigned her place as a temporary member of the Council."

This statement of the Brazilian position said at the end that Brazil awaited the opportunity to complete her act by declining the honor to be a member of the League.

"Having just received notice of the convocation of the September Assembly, as well as that it cannot be represented, Brazil feels it her duty to decide that this circumstance imposes the necessity to formulate now (and she does formulate it by the present communication) her resolution to withdraw from the League, this dispatch to be considered as the notice prescribed by the latter part of Article I of the Covenant."

53 States Represented

Brazil now is in the same position as Costa Rica, which gave notice of its resignation in December, 1924, and thus is entitled to withdraw legally next December.

The departure of Costa Rica and Brazil reduces the League membership to 53 states, this number including Argentina, which, although it has not yet ratified the Covenant, pays dues and is represented on both the disarmament and the Council reorganization commissions.

It is thought by some that Argentina will now play a leading role in Geneva, in place of Brazil. Nevertheless, the Brazilian move comes as a big blow. It is felt this may be followed by a similar action by Spain, which refuses to be classified as a secondary power which non-promotion to a permanent seat would signify, in its eyes.

There is some speculation whether the Brazilian withdrawal will influence other Latin-American countries to do likewise and whether a project will be launched to organize an All-American League, including the United States.

The plan for enlargement of the Council gives Latin-America the extra third seat, and the League is giving increased importance to Latin-America; hence the leaders do not anticipate a schism.

They frankly declare that it is more important for world co-operation to have Germany a permanent member of the Council than Brazil. Germany has steadfastly declined to enter the League if other nations are given permanent Council seats at this time.

Both Captain Carvalho and Captain Gama, the military and naval experts of Brazil, participated in today's disarmament discussions, thus indicating unbroken Brazilian co-operation. The experts debated what categories of armament can be reduced, but no agreement was reached.

BUST OF AMUNDSEN FINISHED IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash., June 14 (AP)—Alonso Victor Lewis, Seattle sculptor, has announced completion of a bust of Roald Amundsen, explorer, who is expected here in a few weeks from Nome, Alaska.

"For all his knowledge of Arctic distances, the depths of oceans and the vagaries of wind and tide, Amundsen could not tell me the length of his nose or the breadth of his head," Mr. Lewis said. "He was amazed that I should be so exact in taking measurements of his features. His face is one of the strongest that I ever have modeled."

Picturesque West Flavors Rotary's World Convention



Delegates From 35 Countries at Denver Conclave Include No 'Foreigners'

DENVER, Colo., June 14 (Special)—A world-wide host of Rotarians, pouring into Denver from every point of the compass for the seventeenth annual convention of Rotary International, is welcomed by a brilliant display of the organization's colors intertwined with the flags of 35 nations flying from thousands of office buildings and residences.

The delegates and visitors, already crowding the 12,000 mark, came in special trains and by thousands of automobiles. One delegation arrived in an airplane from Los Angeles, having missed the train carrying his delegation.

Cowboy Members Noticeable

A unique feature of the convention is the presence of hundreds of men and women in cowboy costumes, all wearing Rotarian and Rotary Ann badges, signifying their membership in those organizations. Such delegations come from various sections of the seventh district, composed of Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and New Mexico.

Gerald H. Adams, president of Rotary International, declared after his arrival that the Rotarian policy of barring the word "foreigners" from all convention conversation, a policy recently adopted, will be strictly adhered to. He has requested that local newspapers use the term "overseas" or "from other countries" to refer to visitors who come to the convention from outside the United States and Canada. This is in accordance with the Rotarian precept of brotherhood.

Delegates From Overseas

Prominent delegates thus far here from other countries include Fernando Carballo, Lima, Peru; Kluo Fujisawa, Tokyo, Japan; C. W. Heyde, Sydney, Australia; William Mozzacco, Manila, P. I.; Herbert P. Coates, Montevideo, Uruguay; R. C. D. Jenkins, Sir Henry Braddon, London; Charles Rhodes, Auckland, N. Z.; Patricio Brown, Argentine Republic; Plinio Del Rio, Cuba; Hugo L. Prager, Zurich, Switzerland; Danno Reisuke, Japan; S. H. Van Geuns, Amsterdam, Holland, and Mr. Holburn, Trenton, China.

The actual business of the convention will be taken up Tuesday morning at the Denver Municipal Auditorium. Social headquarters known as the "House of Friendship" have been established in a building close to the auditorium, where visiting Rotarians will be entertained. The presentation of general officers will be made Thursday morning by President Adams, after which there will be a series of addresses by prominent Rotarians.

Firm in His Claims

Capt. Thomas Frothingham, secretary of the Massachusetts Military and Naval Historical Society, is firm in his claims for the Marblehead contingent.

After reviewing the naval history of the period and recalling the various independent colonial navies, Mr. Frothingham said:

"Salem has written for herself a noble history on the sea, which has been a matter of pride for every true American. This record is so clear for all to read that it is a mistake for an overzealous historian of Salem to go outside the record. The birth of the United States Navy must be held to consist in the first putting into commission of warships through the authority derived from the stars and stripes."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

DEGREE AWARDED HENRY FORD BY UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Doctor of Engineering Recognizes Contribution to Social Welfare—Ten Others Honored

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 14 (AP)—Henry Ford has received the degree of doctor of engineering from the University of Michigan. The degree, the only one ever accepted by the Detroit industrialist, was "in recognition of his material contribution to social welfare and his constructive imagination in the field of industry."

The citation described Mr. Ford as a man "whose genius brought into being an industry that changed the world."

"Endowed with vision to create, courage to persevere, wisdom to plan and execute, capacity to achieve, he has interpreted business in far-reaching terms of organization and co-ordination," the citation added.

Ten others received degrees, including two women. These were Sir Frederic Whyte, the commencement speaker, who received a doctor of law degree; Kirsopp Lake, Harvard, doctor of letters; Florence R. Sabin, Rockefeller Institute, doctor of Science, and Frederick A. Jeffers, Painesdale, master of arts.

From the list of the alumni Leonard A. Seltzer, Detroit, a graduate in pharmacy in 1892, was given a master of science degree, as was George B. Hayes, dentistry, 1889.

Alvis E. Stevens, pharmacy '89, dean emeritus of the Pharmacy School since 1919, received a doctor of science, as did Louis M. Dennis, head of the department of chemistry at Cornell University, who received one of the first three degrees of the school in chemistry; Michigan.

"Where are you going to get this money from?" Mr. Reed demanded. "Did you contribute half of it as your share to the campaign?"

"No sir, I did not," Mr. Folwell replied.

"You don't know who you are going to get this money from if it is not paid back?"

Repayment Expected

"No, it was understood between Mr. Grundy and myself that eventually it would be repaid. We expected it would take a long time."

"You want to tell me that you signed a \$90,000 note without knowing where and when and from whom the money is to come?" Mr. Reed asked incredulously.

"Well, yes. We expect the Republican citizens of Pennsylvania to come to our aid."

"Are you so wealthy that you can afford to lose this \$90,000 or half if you are not repaid?"

"No, I am not."

"Then you were willing to take a chance for \$90,000. Name some of these Republican citizens throughout the state."

"I can't do that, I don't know who they might be."

The witness was closely questioned as to the connection of the Manufacturers' Association with the campaign. This he denied. Although he is an officer of the association, Mr. Folwell was hazy as to just what office he held. He agreed to send the information to the committee, as well as a list of the most prominent members.

Understanding Denied

"What understanding did you have with anyone to contribute part or all of this money?" he was further asked.

"None. I expected that Mr. Grundy would take care of the matter."

"Then Mr. Grundy was to take care of the financing of the campaign?"

Mr. Reed exclaimed.

The honorary degrees of Doctor of Business Administration and Doctor

MARBLEHEAD, AMUSED, GOES ON WITH PLANS

Facts Convincing, Says Old Town, With Regard to Start of Navy

MARBLEHEAD, June 14 (Special)—While Salem is claiming to have had the first American armed vessel which patrolled the high seas in 1676 and the little town of Kingston is maintaining that neither Salem nor Marblehead had claim to be the birthplace of the American Navy, but that because of the record which shows that in August, 1775 three ships were taken into the service of the province from that place, Kingston is its birthplace, Marblehead is proceeding with its celebration.

There is no disposition to argue the point in Marblehead. The facts are all convincing, so far as the town officials and the members of the celebration committee are concerned, and smilingly Marblehead proceeds to make the navy's birthday the event it should be.

In the library of the Jeremiah Lee Museum, which is the home of the Marblehead Historical Society, Miss Hannah Tutt, historian of the society and great-granddaughter of Capt. John Selman, who commanded the Franklin, one of the ships of the four-vessel navy, fitted out by Captain Glover, said that Salem's contention dated too far back to be included in the American Navy. "We are talking about 1775, not 1676," she said. "There could not have been a navy before there was a Nation. In 1676 we were British colonies, with no dispute with the mother country."

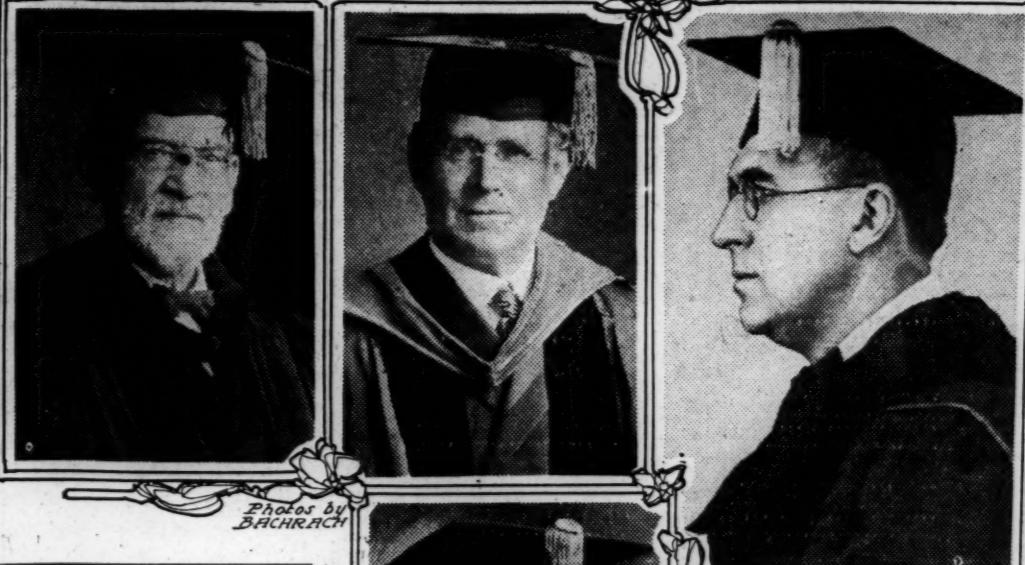
Raymond O. Brackett, a member of the celebration committee, said that Marblehead is not arguing about armed vessels that may have patrolled our coasts at any time prior to 1775.

Charles See, general secretary of the celebration committee, said that there is no feeling in Marblehead as a result of this controversy. Marblehead, he said, is inclined to be amused by the rival claims which have sprung up. The town is anxious to have everyone interested assist in the celebration as planned and knows that a reading of the records in its library will prove its right to the title of birthplace of the American Navy.

Grand Forks, N. D., June 7

MRS. AGNES REX and her son, Rex, both of Grand Forks, were graduated at the June commencement of the University of North Dakota, here, each receiving the degree of B. A. Both mother and son have majored in law and will continue their studies next year in the law department. Mrs. Rex is juvenile court commissioner in Grand Forks.

Men Responsible for B. U.'s Growth and Standing



Left to Right—William F. Warren, President Emeritus, and the University's First President; Lemuel H. Murin, Who Resigned Last Year to Become President of DePauw University, and Daniel L. Marsh, Who Succeeded Dr. Murin. At Bottom—William E. Huntington, Second President.

TUFTS COLLEGE GRADUATES 327

Governor Fuller Is Among 11 Recipients of Honorary Degrees

Degrees were conferred upon 327 students at the seventeenth annual commencement exercises at Tufts College today. Eleven distinguished guests, including Governor Fuller, were the recipients of honorary degrees from Dr. John A. Cousins, president.

Lee Sullivan McCollester, chaplain of the college and dean of the Crane Theological School, opened the ceremonies with prayer, following which commencement addresses were delivered by the representatives of the several schools in the college.

In an address delivered upon acceptance of his honorary degree, Governor Fuller discussed the problem of superfluous legislation, pointed out that in America nearly 100,000 persons are almost ceaselessly engaged in the business of multiplying laws and restrictions, and emphasized that ends of the law may be attained more surely by a quickening of the public conscience to be achieved through idealism and education.

Dean Lord Receives Honor

Interrupting the presentation of diplomas to the graduates at the point when Everett W. Lord, dean of the University College of Business Administration, had finished reading the list of graduates from that department of the university, President Marsh announced that he had been authorized by W. H. McMasters, president of Mount Union College, Alliance, O., to make public the awarding of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to Dean Lord by that institution in absentia, the actual award being made simultaneously by President McMasters at the Mount Union commencement this morning.

The necessity of Dean Lord's presence at the Boston University commencement here prevented his receiving the degree in person at Alliance. Dr. Everett W. Lord, with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Boston University, having received them in 1900 and 1906 from the College of Liberal Arts and Graduate School respectively.

An academic procession in which trustees, guests of the university, faculty members and other dignitaries marched in cap and gown from Horticultural Hall through Massachusetts Avenue and into Symphony Hall preceded the commencement exercises.

The time has come when the law must be clarified and simplified," he said. "Restrictions and impositions multiply. The time has come for a halt, and it can only be brought about by an aroused public opinion."

"Would in justice to the faith that is in me urge upon those who are at the helm of our great institutions to found at Tufts College, by a religious organization primarily for the education of ministers of the Gospel, that they withstand the insistent demands and encroachments of a material age, so that the youth of the land may be armed with religious convictions and Christian ideals and go forward in life's battle like Sir Galahad, whose strength was as the strength of 10 because his heart was pure."

Planned for Simplified Laws

The increasing cost of legislation was stressed by the Governor, who said that it had grown from \$717 per law in 1915 to about \$1000 in 1926. These costs, he said, although increasing, are minor, and the real burden on the public today comes in the tax bills handed down constantly by new law.

"The time has come when the law must be clarified and simplified," he said. "Restrictions and impositions multiply. The time has come for a halt, and it can only be brought about by an aroused public opinion."

"Would in justice to the faith that is in me urge upon those who are at the helm of our great institutions to found at Tufts College, by a religious organization primarily for the education of ministers of the Gospel, that they withstand the insistent demands and encroachments of a material age, so that the youth of the land may be armed with religious convictions and Christian ideals and go forward in life's battle like Sir Galahad, whose strength was as the strength of 10 because his heart was pure."

Other Honorary Degrees

Other honorary degrees conferred today included: Dr. Arlai Wellington, George, doctor of science; Arthur Lynn Andrews, dean of the University of Hawaii, doctor of humane letters; Louise de Koven Bowen of Chicago, social worker, doctor of humane letters; George Inness Jr., New York, painter; Robert L. Bates, former Governor and president of the university trustees, and Frank W. Kimball, secretary of the trustees. Other officers of the corporation, the trustees and faculties followed in line.

Dr. Lowell Delivers Oration

Delivering the commencement oration, Dr. Lowell stressed the thought that education today must be less a matter of information, and more a matter of stimulating, and selective process.

Dr. Lowell also emphasized the view that education both public and endowed, is becoming alarmingly expensive. He said that in a large American city the mayor in trying to cut down taxes asked all the departments to reduce their estimates. The superintendent of schools replied that he could make no reduction, and explained what the schools would need in the future. From his statement it appeared that in 20 years the schools would absorb the whole revenue of the city. If the system of universal education is to be kept on a scale that the public can bear, educators must consider seriously not only how education be made more effective, but also how it can be rendered less costly, Dr. Lowell concluded.

Presentation of diplomas followed the commencement address. Investigation of the Ph.D. candidates in the hood emblematic of the degree was made by President Marsh and A. H. Weysse, dean of the Graduate School. The deans of the departments, rising in order, read the names of the candidates in the auditorium to the platform and received the diploma from the hands of the president.